McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner. ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager TERMS:—$2.00 Per Year

VOL LVI SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919 NO. 13

GRASS FIRE CAUSED CALL FOR HELP

For a time Tuesday afternoon a number of buildings at Farmers Valley were threatened with destruction from a grass fire. The flames started near the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, presumably from a locomotive, and quickly ran over the meadows like a miniature prairie fire. A barn belonging to A. L. Herzog was quickly in flames and various other barns and several farm houses were dangerously threatened. A number of men congregated quickly however, and by backfiring managed to save all the buildings except Mr. Herzog's barn which was completely destroyed. The structure was used as a hay barn but it is understood that there was not a large quantity of hay in it at the time of the fire.

At the start of the fire aid was asked from Smethport and a number of men were soon ready to start when a message arrived that the fire was under control.

DEATH OF MRS. H. C. GASS

Mrs. H. C. Gass of Huston, Texas, died in a hospital at Galveston, Texas Tuesday morning where she had been undergoing treatment for the past six weeks, heart disease being the cause of her death. She was born here on April 24, 1868, and was Miss Ella Wright, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright. She resided here until about 25 years ago when she located in the West, living for a time at Independence, Kansas, and after her marriage to Mr. Gass residing in Texas. Three years ago she spent the summer here with her mother, after whose death she returned to her home in Texas, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lena Wright.

She was a woman with many friends and news of her death was received by relatives and friends here.

Besides her husband she is survived by a brother, Frank O. Wright of White Plains, N. Y., and three sisters, Miss Lena Wright of Huston, Texas, Mrs. S. A. Powell of San Francisco and Mrs. F. D. Watkins of Binghamton N. Y.

Mrs. Gass was a descendent of the pioneer stock of this part of the country. Her father, the late Col. B. F. Wright built the Wright House in this place and conducted the hotel for many years.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Minnie Balding to Hadley L. Foster, March 2, 1919 at Stephenville, Texas. Hadley is well known as a former Smethport boy and is the brother of Mrs. Neil Gleason. The young man received his honorable discharge after serving four years in the Navy and for the last year has been first class gun pointer of a five-gun crew on the U. S. S. Carolina.

GONE TO CAMP LEE, VIRGINIA

Rev. E. H Edson departed yesterday for Camp Lee, Va., where for the next 60 days he will be engaged as a chaplain. He will make Smethport a call at the close of his term of service. His many friends hope that the term of service at the camp may be a pleasant one.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all those who extended kindnesses following the death of Fred H. Bloomster, especially to the soldiers for their services at the funeral.

adv13w1 The Family

SMART MILLINERY

A complete line now ready for your inspection, also a fine showing of new spring shirt waists. Store open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

MRS. CLAIR WHITE

adv. 13-w2.

FOR SALE

Having purchased a large incubator, I have for sale a 60 Egg Cyphers. A bargain, as it is like new. Also White Indian Runner Duck Eggs for hatching

adv 13tf Arthur Witt

FOR SALE.

A practically new piano. Call on Mary L. Bisett. adv. tf.

The Milner prints all the news that is fit to print. 12tf.

COMING HOME SOON

Corporal [illegible] son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Farrell of this place, arrived in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday on the Baltic. Before enlisting, Corporal Farrell was employed by the Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. at Smethport. He is expected home in a few days.

HARDEST GAME OF SEASON

On Thursday evening, March 20, the Smethport High School Girls' team of the Inter-Scholastic Athletic Union of Pennsylvania University on the home floor. The Smethport high school boys played an excellent game and lost fighting.

This was the fastest and hardest game of the season and when we consider the superior weight and age of the opponents, defeat is no disgrace.

The score in the last half of the game was to the showing that our boys can back good and hard for the honor of high school and Smethport. The largest crowd of the season greeted the visitors.

The lineup and scores as follows:

Smethport	Position	Lomda Chi Alpha
Hull	L. F.	Abbaukes
Brewster	R. F.	Calhoun
Workley	C.	Larson
McCarthy	L. G.	Clare
Gallup	R. G.	Carlson

Goals: Lomda Chi Alpha 31.
Smethport High School 13.

The Smethport Allied Band furnished music during the evening.

FORMER SMETHPORT RESIDENT DIED IN WASHINGTON

Samuel J. Rockwell, former Smethport resident and builder of the Imperial Hotel, died Tuesday, March 4, 1919, at the hospital in Bellingham, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rockwell was born in Upper Lyle, Broom County, New York, January 18, 1840. In 1863 he was married to Miss Mary Anne Underwood, who died in 1882. Of this marriage three daughters and two sons were born, all surviving, who are: Mrs. W. I. Oviatt and Mrs. Fred Kautz of East Smethport; Mrs. F. W. Herron of Olean, N. Y.; Elbridge, in Kansas; Samuel J., Jr., of Bellingham, Washington, the latter with whom the deceased had been residing for the last few years.

In 1871 Mr. Rockwell came to McKean County and purchased the farm formerly owned by Phillip Wright. Later he was extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle, and in 1879 built the present Imperial Hotel.

CARRIE TERWILLIGER DIED IN BRADFORD HOSPITAL

On Wednesday, March 19, 1919 in the Bradford hospital occurred the death of Carrie E. Terwilliger, where she had ben a patient for about three weeks.

Miss Terwilliger was born February 24, 1883 in Johnsonburg, and is survived by two brothers, Myron B., of Corning, N. Y., and Norman D., of Crosby, and one sister, Ella M. with whom the deceased resided.

Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home on Marvin street, Rev. W. E. VanDyke officiating, and remains were interred in Rose Hill cemetery.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Seven-room house with bath. Easy terms of sale. Mrs. S. H. Downey. Phone 83R 22. 12tf.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY

Private Fred Herman Bloomster of Kasson died at Camp Merritt, Friday, March 21, of pneumonia brought on no doubt by his physical condition being weakened from the effects of being gassed in the Argonne Forest during the terrific fighting of last summer.

He was born in Sergeant township, February 10, 1893, a son of John and Hannah Bloomster. On April 28, 1918 he was mustered into the service, his father having died just a few weeks before that date. Fred was sent to Camp Lee, for training and arrived overseas May 24, 1918. His record overseas was a glorious one. He fought in several battles in the Argonne, alongside of McKean county boys who were killed or wounded and in a terrific engagement was badly gassed, from the effects of which he eventually died. He was in a sadly weakened condition when he arrived in this country February 16, 1919, and four days later was taken to the base hospital at Camp Merritt. He suffered much until death relieved him. Fred was a victim of the war as much as though his death had occurred on the field of battle.

Fred was a farmer up to the time of his enlistment and was a descendent of that Swedish stock that has given hundreds of loyal, enduring and hard-fighting soldiers to the McKean county quota. Like many more of them he was an industrious civilian and then a gallant soldier, and like a deplorable number of them he eventually made the supreme sacrifice.

The remains were brought to his late home at Kasson in charge of Wagoner W. J. Walsh of the Quartermasters Corps, at Camp Merritt. The funeral was held there Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was attended by almost every returned soldier in this section of the county, as well as many Odd Fellows, Fred having been a member of the I. O. O. F. Rev. Arthur Gregson of the Smethport M. E. Church preached the funeral sermon, and the remains were laid at rest with military honors. Thus taps sound over the grave of Fred Herman Bloomster, private in C. Company, 314th Field Artillery, a good man and a brave soldier.

The funeral was on of the most largely attended ever held in the county. Automobiles from the surrounding country in every direction brought loads of people anxious to pay their last respects to this popular young man. Rev. Gregson delivered his funeral sermon from the porch of the house as the building was entirely inadequate to accomodate the crowd.

Surviving are his mother and five brothers and two sisters: Frank, James and Charles of Crosby; Swan A., of Marienville, Pa.; Dan of Kasson; Mrs. Thos. Jarrett of Uniontown, Pa.; and Mrs. Julia Hellman of Brookville, Pa.

RED CROSS NOTES

Will the people who have the Pinafore out to make kindly return them this week if posible as we want to ship them at once.

The Reason Garments are Made in This Country.

The question is often asked here at the Division: Why don't we send our yarn and materials Over There to be made up? The answer is, that great quantities of materials have already been sent Overseas and are still being shipped, but the need just now for those of the population who are still in a position where they cannot help themselves, is for "Ready to Wear Garments."

The women today are practically doing the agricultural work in most countries. This has to be to avoid famine, since so many of the men are killed or maimed. Therefore for the present these women have no time to sew or knit in any quantity. It is for this reason that the Red Cross is asking the women of this country to help out for a while longer.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the neighbors and friends for their many acts of kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our departed sister, Miss Carrie Terwilliger.

M. B. Terwilliger
Norman Terwilliger
Ella Terwilliger. adv.13w1.

The series of Sunday School Institutes being held throughout the county with Mr. W. D. Reel of Philadelphia State Field worker for the Home Department held a most successful session at Custer City and in Bradford on Monday afternoon and night.

The schools of the district were well represented and the members on program well given, especially the main address of the evening session, "The Sunday School in the New Democracy."

A like program was given in Eldred Tuesday, in Port Allegany Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and evening (today) in Smethport, in the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock as per program in last week's issue of this paper.

It is sincerely hoped that all the Sunday Schools of Keating and Norwich Townships will be represented as officers and department superintendents are to be elected.

A program will also be given in Mt. Jewett M. E. church Friday afternoon and night.

Let every local Sunday School worker or take it upon himself or herself to boost these meetings, as it is a great need that is being supplied.

Following is a request

Following is a reprint of the program to be rendered in Smethport this afternoon and evening:

Following is a reprint of the program to be rendered here this afternoon and evening:

Afternoon Session, 2 O'clock.

Song Service.
Devotionals. Rev. Ghordis Tubbs, Betula.
Song.
Business Session.
Short Address. C. C. Hamlen, Bradford, Missionary American S. S. Union. Subject: "The Home Circle Class."
Song.
Address. W. D. Reed, Philadelphia, Field Worker State S. S. Association. Subject: "The Home Department."
Open Conference.
Closing prayer. Rev. Arthur Gregson.

After School Rally. For all Junior and Intermediate boys and girls. Led by Missionary, Hamlen. Subject "Good Jobs for Boys and Girls." Mr. Reel will also speak.

Song. "Brighten the Corner Where You are."
Prayer.

Evening Session, 7:30 O'clock.

Song Service, led by M. E. Choir.
Devotional. Rev. L. O. Thayer, Farmers Valley.
Special Selection. Choir.
Business Session.
Talk. W. H. Dennis, Bradford.
Offering.
Song.
Address. W. D. Reel, Philadelphia, State Field Worker. Subject. "The Sunday School in the New Democracy."
Open Conference.
Closing Song. America.
Prayer and Benediction. Rev. Guy L. Margeson, Pastor Baptist Church, Smethport.

NOTICE

In the matter of change of name of Joseph Russell Pollo
No. 55 December Term, 1918. In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County.

DECREE OF COURT

Now, to wit, March 20, 1919, the petition of Joseph Russell Pollo, a resident of McKean County, Pennsylvania having been presented to this Court more than three months prior hereto, to wit, November 7th, 1918, praying this Court to make a decree changing his name as above to Joseph Russell Costanza and that his minor son shall bear the name of Jack Vincent Costanza.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the prayer of said petition is in the near future, is hereby granted and that the petitioner shall henceforth take the name and be known as Joseph Russell Costanza, and that his minor son, Jack Vincent Pollo shall bear the name of Jack Vincent Costanza.

Notice of this decree to be published in the McKean County Miner for four successive weeks as provided by the Act of April 9th, 1852, P. L. 301

Signed: J. W. Bouton, P. J.

H. S. Rogers,
Attorney for Petitioner.

13w1t

LOST

Lost: Last Friday, pair reading glasses in leather case. Finder please leave at the Wiant Jewelry store or notify Mrs. L. K. Hogarth. 13adv.

FIRE AT NORWICH SATURDAY

Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock the Standard Wood factory at Norwich was discovered to be on fire and for several hours the men of the town had a big fight on their hands to save the entire plant from destruction. Their efforts, however, confined the flames to the bundling room, a large structure that was totally destroyed.

This plant manufactures kindling wood and within the bundling room are seven miles of iron pipe through which steam is run to dry the wood. This pipe is the most expensive part of the equipment, according to a report that reaches the MINER, but it is hoped that it has not been rendered useless and may be used again. It is understood that the company expects to rebuild immediately and that the bundlers, mostly girls, have been notified that their services will be required again in about three weeks. This is an important industry in that locality and the news is welcomed that it will soon resume operations.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Monday afternoon the "Go-getums" had a debate with the "Third teams" on the subject, if President Wilson should or shouldn't go to the peace conference. It was finally resolved by the "Third Team" of which "Muthy" Havens is the captain that he should whereupon Prof. Mort Bell was peeved. Next Friday there will be another great question discussed. 'Twill be between the "Shooting Stars", captain Edna Olson and the "Skillful Six", Bill Gallup. The subject is: Should the federal government control the railroads?"

The S. H. S. certainly has some skilled statesmen in their Sophomore Rhetoric class.

The cigar-box war gardens are all coming along fine excepting the squash and we're sorry to say that they are a complete failure. They also have corn, beans, oats and peas, in their collection. They will soon have the school windows resembling a very flourishing vegetable garden.

For goodness sake! If anyone has swallowed Katherine's or Leigh's compass, will they be kind enough to cough them up for we're tired of watching for them.

If the school board doesn't want a pile of carcasses to bury they had better furnish the H. S. pupils with gas masks for the way those careless chemistry students are making poisonous gases, we are surely all going to be suffocated before long.

Bucknell beat us Thursday night.
But let me tell you kid,
They are sorehends everyone.
Even though they did.

Blossom.

McKEAN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE MEETING

Coryville, Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919.

Opening Session 11 A. M.

Regular Grange Business.
Legislative Matters.
Miscellaneous Remarks.
Dinner, 12 O'clock.

Afternoon Session, 1:30—Lecturers' Program.

Opening Song No. 18
Address of Welcome. Samuel T. Tash, Master of Coryville Grange.
Benefits Derived from State College Farmers' Week. Miss Anna McCarey.
Benefits of a Silo on a Dairy Farm. Open Discussion.
Oats Smut Treatment Demonstration. P. S. Crossman.
Reading. Miss Winifred Simpson.
Name and Describe three Kitchen Conveniences Which Save the Most Time and Labor. Open Discussion.
Subject: Co-Operation in "Rural Life." Mr. Bressler of the Rural Life Department of State College.
Closing Song. "Stay on the Farm."

LOST

One fine opportunity if you don't look over that 1918, Saxon, small touring car the Smethport Garage Company has for sale at a bargain. Powerful six-cylinder Continental motor. Mechanically in fine shape. Fine electric lighting and starting system. Five new tires. Finished in Brewster green and black, and as nice as when it came from the factory. Will sell right. We need room. adv10tf

Read the Miner for the news

LETTER FROM GEORGE McCABE

Germany,
February, 7, '19.

My Dear Aunt Mayme:

Just received today your letter dated January 18th, and was very glad to hear from you, also sorry to hear that you had not received any mail from me later than Thanksgiving, there sure must be mail somewhereas, I wrote many times since then. The mail service up this way is nothing to brag about. Wrote Uncle Jim and Aunt Gen a letter and hope they received it O. K.

Am feeling as good as can be expected for we are having some very disagreeable weather at present, but getting enough exercise to keep in trim. We drill from 7:30 to until 11:30 and in the afternoon play games.

I received your letter a few days ago with the money order enclosed and was very much surprised to think that you thought we would be home so soon, but you have the right idea and hope it will not be long until we are together. I think the reason for us not coming home at once is that we were in the army of occupation and had to come up here on the Rhine

There is some very good rumors going about now though, and hope they are so. Do not know where I will go first, Bradford or Clarksburg, but which ever place I go it will not take long to get to the other.

Wrote James a letter a few days ago and hope he received it and has answered it. Think they were in Luxenburg.

I sent some postal cards of this country some time ago and don't remember who I sent them to, you, dad or my girl, but will send some more as this country is the most beautiful yet, and still not half as beautiful as that old home so close to the railroad track in Pennsylvania.

Tell Juck I often think of him even if I do not write to him.

Had my picture taken, am sending you one, they are pretty good and anything to show you just how fat I am, just like a pig. Also sending a picture that I would like kept for me.

Yes Aunt Mayme, I would like to be with you Easter, but am afraid we will have to be rushed.

Just received a letter from Dad with some bad news. Suppose you know by this time.

Well as there is nothing more of importance I will close with love to you and regards to all.

Your boy,
George J. McCabe,
Co. B. 150 M. G. B.
American E. F.
A. P. O. 715.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Guy L. Margeson, Pastor

Prayer Meeting—Thursday evening at 8 P. M.

Sunday school 10 a. m. Morning service, 11 a. m. subject, "What to do with Our Burdens." Evening service 7:30 p. m., subject, "Outstept the Dauntless Three."

If you are without a church home you are invited to worship with us. Our motto is "The Church Our Home"

—Rev. W. E. VanDyke was in New York City Tuesday where he participated in the great welcome of the 27th Division New York State troops Rev. Mr. VanDyke having been attached to that division while in service.

—Wm. Lewis of the National Transit company of Kane was in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Camp left on Monday for Pittsburgh for a short visit.

—Mrs. R. E. Burdick was a Bradford visitor Tuesday.

We are advised that effective Monday, March 31, train due to leave Smethport on the Kushequa Route for Backus will leave at 11:50 a. m. instead of 12 m. and afternoon train will not arrive until 4:35 p. m.

—Mrs. H. L. McCoy was a Bradford visitor Tuesday.

WANTED

Foreman wanted. $115 per month to start, with good chance to advance. Reliable, old established hardware manufacturer wants a bright, experienced, steady man, who wants to work himself up. A rare chance for a fine, permanent position. This is no fake ad., and the man that fills this position satisfactorily will have an opportunity to acquire interest in a business with unlimited possibilities. Give age experience, and names of firms worked for. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: Postoffice, Box. No. 617, Allentown, Pa. adv. 13w1

The River

When the Colorado Burst Its Banks and Flooded the Imperial Valley of California

By

EDNAH AIKEN

(Copyright, Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—K. C. Redfern, an engineer of the Overland Pacific, is called to the office of President Marshall in Topeka, Kans. "Chief" is in quarters to the office force; he wears "duds" clothes, but he had resigned a chair of engineering in the East to go on the road as a fireman and his promotion had been speedy. While waiting for Marshall Richard reads a report on the ravages of the Colorado, despite the efforts of Thomas Hardin of the Desert Reclamation company. Tom Hardin had been a student under Richard and had married Gerty Holmes, with whom Richard had fancied he was in love.

CHAPTER II—Marshall tells Richard the Overland Pacific has got to step in or save the Imperial Valley. Add sends him to the break. Richard declines because he does not want to supplant Hardin, but is won over. "Stop the river; damn the expense," says Marshall.

CHAPTER III—Richard journeys to Calexico, pens the Colorado desert and learns much about Hardin and his work.

CHAPTER IV—At the hotel he meets Mr. and Mrs. Hardin and Innes Hardin, Mrs. Hardin's half sister. Richard is introduced and an unfavorable opposition. Mrs. Hardin asks her cap for her former home and invites him to dinner.

CHAPTER V—Richard visits the commander's office and takes control. He finds the engineers hired by Hardin and have quit by him. Richard, a Mexican, sent the "Father of the Imperial Valley," tells him of the general situation.

CHAPTER VI—Richard attends a meeting of the directors and asserts his authority. Hardin rages. Estrada tells Richard of his forebodings that his work will fail. "I won't see it finished."

CHAPTER VII—Innes is discovered in her garden. She tries to cheer up Hardin, who is furious against Richard.

vate, the results always were admirable. The early tomatoes were peeled as well as sliced, and were lying on a bed of cracked ice. The ripe black olives were resting in a lake of California olive oil. A bowl of crisp lettuce had been iced and carefully dried. The bread was cut in precise triangles; the butter had been shaved into foreign-looking roses. A pitcher of the valley's favorite beverage, iced tea, stood by Hardin's plate. There was a platter of cold meats.

It came home to Innes for the hundredth time, the surprise of such a meal in that desert. A few years ago, and what had a meal been? She threw the credit of the little lunch to sulky Tom Hardin lying on the portiere-covered couch, his ugly lower lip outthrust against an unsmiling vision. It was Tom, Tom and his brave men, the sturdy engineers, the dauntless surveyors, the Indians who had dug the canals, those were the ones who had spread that pretty table, not the buxom little woman darting about in pink gingham.

"Is it because I don't like her?" she mused, her eyes on the pictures in the style book which had just come in that morning. Certainly Gerty did have the patience of a saint with Tom's humors. If she would only lose that set look of martyrdom! It was not for an outsider to judge between a husband and wife, even if the man were her own brother. She could not put her finger on the germ of their painful

Nothing Had Been Forgotten.

scenes; she shrank from the recollection of Tom's temper; his coarse streak, the Gingg fiber, her own mother called it. Tom was rough, but she loved him. Why was it she was sure that Gerty did not love her husband? Yet there was the distrust, as fixed and as unjust perhaps as the suspicion of Gerty's little mysteries.

She said aloud: "This is your last day. My week begins tomorrow."

Mrs. Hardin adjusted a precise napkin before she spoke.

"I think I will keep the reins for a month this time. Her words were reflective, as though the thought were new. "I get my hand in just as I stop. I will be running out for my visit in a few weeks. It will be only fair for me to do it as long as I can."

Again the girl had a sense of subtlety. Whenever Gerty put on that air of childish confidential deliberation, she hunted for the plot. This was not far to seek. Her sister-in-law was passing out the hot season to her.

"It's all ready." Gerty's glance was winging, birdlike, over the table. Nothing had been forgotten. She gave a little sigh of elastic satisfaction. Hardin misinterpreted it.

"I ought to be able to keep a servant for her." It was like him to have forgotten the Lawrence days; he was never free of the sense of obligation to the dainty little woman who was born, he felt, for the purple. There was nothing too good for Gerty. He felt her unspoken disappointments; her deprivations. "Of course, she can have no respect for me. I'm a failure."

"Doesn't this give you an appetite?" demanded Innes heartily. "And, I'm to be a lady for three more weeks." The remark was thoughtless. A bright flush spread over Gerty's face. She caught an allusion to her origin.

Innes saw the blush and remembered the boarding house. She could think of nothing to say. The three relatives sat down to that most uncomfortable travesty, a social meal where sociability is lacking. Innes said it had been a pleasant morning. Gerty thought it had been hot. And then there was silence again.

Innes began to tell them of her Tucson visit, when Gerty laid down her fork. "I've meant to ask you a hundred times. Did you attend to my commission in Los Angeles?"

"I forgot to tell you. I raked the town, really I did, Gerty." For there was a cloud on Gerty's pretty brow. "I could have got you the other kind, but you said you did not want it."

"I should think not." The childish chin was lifted. "Those complicated things are always getting out of order. Besides, if I had an adjustable form, everybody'd be borrowing it."

"What are you talking about?" demanded Tom, waking up. "Who'd borrow your what, Gert?"

"Please don't call me Gert, Tom," besought his wife plaintively. "A figure. I wanted Innes to try to get one for me in Los Angeles."

"I did try," began Innes.

"Yours is good enough for anyone. Why should you get another?" He was openly admiring the ample bust swelling under the pink gingham.

"Don't, Tom."

Innes tried to explain the sincerity of her search. She had visited every store "which might be suspected of having a figure." She could not bring a smile to her sister's face. "There was none your size. They offered to order one from Chicago. They have to be made to order, if they are special sizes. You are not stock size, did you know that?"

"I should think not," cried Gerty, bridling. "My waist is absurdly small for the size of my hips and shoulders."

Innes wondered if it would be safe to agree with her.

"When will it be here?"

"You'll be disappointed." Innes found herself stammering. "But not for six weeks. I did not know whether to order it or not."

"And I in Los Angeles with my summer sewing all done? What good will it do me then?" The pretty eyes looked ready for childish tears.

"I know. That is, I didn't know what to do," apologized Innes Hardin. "I decided to order it as I'd found the place, and was right there, but I made sure that I could countermand the order by telegram. So I ran this very afternoon. I knew you would be disappointed. I was sorry."

"I'll need it next winter," admitted Gerty, helping herself to some of the chilled tomatoes. "I'm sure I'm much obliged to you. I hope it did not put you to much trouble."

The words raised the wall of formality again. Innes bent over her plate.

"What made you change your plans?" suddenly demanded his wife of Hardin. "When Sam came in with your bag, he surprised me so."

"My boss kept me." Hardin's face looked coarse, toughened by his ugly passion. "Rickard, your old friend. He served a subpoena on me at the station."

"Oh," cried Gerty. "Surely, he did not do that, Tom!"

"Sure he did." Hardin's face was black with his evil mood. "I'm only an underling, a disgraced underling. He's my boss. He's going to make me remember it."

"You mustn't say such things," pouted his wife. "If it does not hurt you, if you do not care, think how I must feel—"

"Oh, rot!" exclaimed Hardin. The veneer was rubbed down to the rough wood. Innes saw the coarseness her mother had complained of, the Gingg fiber.

"I suppose you think I like to take orders, to jump at the snap of the whip?" He was deliberately beating up his anger into a froth. "Oh, sure, I do. That's a Hardin, through and through."

Again the angry blood flooded his wife's cheeks. He, too, was throwing the boarding house at her.

"You did it yourself." Gerty with difficulty was withholding the angry tears. "I told you how it would be. You would do it."

"Oh, hell!" cried Tom, pushing back his plate.

His sister looked drearily out the wire-screened door. Her view was a dusty street. Hardin got up, scraping his chair over the board floor.

"And to keep it from me," persisted the wife. "To let me ask him to dinner—"

"Does that dismal farce have to go on?" demanded Hardin, turning back to the table. "You'll have to have it without me, then. I'll not stay and make a fool of myself. Ask him to dinner. Me! I'll see myself."

Innes wished she was in the neighboring tent. Tom was lashing himself into a coarse fury.

To her dismay, Gerty burst into tears. It was killing her, the disgrace, she cried. She couldn't endure it. She couldn't stand it there; she had not the courage to go to Los Angeles, where her friends would pity her. It was crushing her. She was not a Hardin; she was sensitive; she could not justify everything a Hardin did as right, no matter what the consequences. The pretty eyes obscured, she rushed in a streaming blobe from the room.

The brother and sister avoided each other's eyes. Innes rose and cleared the table of the dishes. She made a loud noise with the running water in the shed, racketing the pans to drown the insistence of Gerty's sobbing.

She kept listening for Tom's step. She wanted to go with him when he left; he must not reach the office in the blackness of that mood. She wished he would not betray his feelings; yet she knew it was not he who was to blame.

When she heard the screen door slam, she flashed out the back way.

"Going?" she called after him. "Wait for me." She dashed into her tent for her hat. She had to run to catch up with him.

CHAPTER IX.

The Rivals.

From the window of the adobe office building of the company, Hardin saw Rickard jump from the rear platform of the train as it slowed into the station. He noticed that the new manager carried no bag.

"Wonder what he's decided to do about the headgate. He didn't waste much time out there." Hardin was fidgeting in his seat, his eyes on the approaching figure.

Rickard passed through the room, nodding to his office force. The door of the inner office shut behind him. Hardin stared at the blank surface. He moved restlessly in his swivel chair. Did the fellow think a big thing like that could hang on while he unpacked his trunks and settled his bureau drawers? He picked up a pencil, jabbing at the paper of his report. He covered the sheet with figures—three hundred—six hundred. Six hundred feet. Whose fault that the intake had widened, doubling its width, trebling its problem? Whose but Marshall's, who had sent down one of his office clerks to see what Hardin was doing? Wouldn't any man in his senses know that the way Maitland would distinguish himself would be by discrediting Hardin, by throwing bouquets to Marshall; praising his plan? They all go at it the same sickening way! Office clerks, bah! Sure, Maitland had advised against the completion of the gate. Said it would cost more in time and money than Hardin's estimates. "Thanks to Maitland it did," growled Hardin, scrawling figures over the page. "By the time Maitland finished monkeying with that toy dam of his the river had widened the break from three hundred to six hundred feet. For that, they throw mud at me. Oh, it makes me sick." Hardin flung his broken pencil out of the window.

Rickard re-entered the room. The question leaped from Hardin.

"The headgate—are you going on with it?"

Rickard looked curiously at the flushed antagonistic face of the man

"Are You Going On With It?"

he had supplanted. The thought crossed his mind that perhaps Hardin had taken to drinking. It made his answer curt.

"I don't know."

"You don't know!"

"I have no report to make, Mr. Hardin, until I see the gate."

"And you went to the Crossing without going down to the headgate?" Hardin did not try to conceal his disgust.

"I did not go to the Crossing."

"Didn't go—!" Hardin's mouth was agape. Then he rudely swiveled his chair. The door slammed behind Rickard.

Hadn't been to the Crossing? Then where in Hades did he go? He halted MacLean who was passing him.

"Are you going to the Crossing tomorrow?" Hardin knew he should be too proud to betray his eagerness, but the words ran away with him.

"Not tomorrow, Mr. Hardin. Just told me he might not be able to get off until next week."

Hardin's anger sputtered. "Next week. Why does he such so? Why doesn't he go next year? The Colorado's so gentle, it'd wait for him, I'm sure. Next week! It's a put-up job, that's what it is. Oh, I can see through a fence with a knothole as big as your head. He doesn't want to finish the headgate. He wants to put off going until it's too late to go on with it; I know him. He'd risk the whole thing, and all the money the O. P. has chucked into it, just to start with a clean slate; to get the glory of stopping the river himself. It turns my stomach; it's a plot." The lower lip shot out.

MacLean's attention was deferential. He had always liked Hardin; all the fellows did. But he was jumping off wrong this time. He'd brought it all on himself.

"He said something about a levee for the towns. He's got to investigate that before he goes to the front."

"A levee? Well, wouldn't that jar you?" Hardin addressed the stenographer in the transparent shirtwaist. "Does he think we're going to have another flood this season? Thinks it's going to reach the hotel and wet his clothes? Take the starch out of his shirts?" He flung out of his chair, throwing the papers back into the drawer.

He stamped out of the office, mad clear through. To this crisis they had sent down a dandy, a bookman who wanted to build a levee. Oh, hell!

"They'll come crawling after me to help them after this fellow's buried himself under river mud, come calling to me as they did after Maitland failed. Please, Mr. Hardin, won't you come back and finish your gate?' I'll see them dead first. No, I'll be fool enough to do it. I can't help myself. I'm a Hardin. I have to finish what I've begun."

It was not because this was a pet enterprise, the great work of his life, that he must eagerly eat humble pie, take the buffets, the falls, and come whining back when they whistled to him. He told himself it was because of his debt to the valley, to the ranchers. The colonists were about desperate. Who could blame them? The last year's floods had worked havoc with their crops; this year had been a horror. The district they called No. 6 was a screaming irony of ruin. The last debauch of the river had made great gashes through the ranches, had scooped deep gorges which had undermined the canals on which the water supply for No. 6 depended. The suits were piling up against the D. R., damage suits, and they hold up his gate, while he gets the curses of the valley. And Mr. Rickard thinks he'll build a levee!

He flung himself on the couch in the tent. Gerty was laying a careful cloth for supper. A brave, determined smile was arranged on her lips. The boom storm had passed. She hummed a gay little tune. If there was anything Hardin hated it was humming.

"You'll have your dude to dinner all right," her husband announced. "He's in town."

"Yes, I know," rejoined his spouse. "I had a letter from him yesterday, from Imperial."

Tom sat up glaring. "He wrote to you from Imperial?"

His wife misplaced the accent. She misunderstood Tom's scowl. It was the old story over again. Whenever those two men came together the old feeling of jealousy must be revived again! It was unpleasant, of course, very unpleasant, to have men care like that, but it made life exciting. Life had been getting a little stale lately—like a book of obvious, even plot. Rickard's entrance into the story gave a new interest, a new twist. She hummed an air from a new opera that had set the world waltzing.

Hardin's thoughts did not touch her at the hem. He was at the headgate, his gate. What the deuce had Rickard gone to Imperial for? If he wasn't the darnedest ass! Imperial! And the gate hung up!

"For God's sake stop that buzzing!" The happy little noise was quenched. Innes, entering at that moment, heard the rough order. She looked imploringly at her sister-in-law.

"Supper's on the table," cried Gerty, the fixed, determined smile still on her lips.

CHAPTER X.

A Desert Dinner.

Innes Hardin was completing her simple toilet. Not even to please Gerty would she "dress up" for the dinner. It would have been easy for her sister-in-law to postpone it. How could she expect Tom to go through with it! She couldn't understand Gerty!

An hour ago, hearing distinctly the whir and splash of egg-beating, she had run over to the neighboring tent. The clinking of the cake tins had suddenly silenced. "Excuse me, won't you?" Gerty's voice had come from the lean-to, the little kitchen shed. "I'm lying down."

"Lieing, yes!" exclaimed the Hardin mouth to its reflection in the mirror. How many times that week had she been repulsed by a locked door, a sudden curtain of silence or a "Run away for a while. I'm trying to catch a nap." Easy now to see why Gerty had wanted to "hold the reins" that week!

She didn't need to pierce those canvas walls to know that there had been feverish activity for this dinner. A new gown would appear tonight, made—secretly. An exquisite meal, and no one must comment on its elaboration. Twice Tom and she had been asked to take their lunch at the hotel. "Because of a headache!" A headache!

Tom's wife would not even shop openly! Bundles had always the air of mystery, never opened before Tom or herself. She must have yards of stuff laid away, kept for sudden emergencies.

"She can't help it. It's her disposition. She can't help being secretive. Look at your face, Innes Hardin!" What was it to her, the pettiness of a woman whom an accident of life had swept upon the beach beside her? Gerty was not her kind, not the sort she would pick out for a friend. She was an oriental, one of the harem women, whose business it is in life to please one man, to keep his home soft, its comforts ready, keep him contented, moreover, that it is the desire of his life to support her. Herself dissatisfied, often rebellious, staying by him for self-interest, not for love—ah, that was her impeachment. "Not loving!"

Soberly she covered her plain bruschere with a white waist of cotton lucking. A red leather belt and crimson tie she added self-consciously. "Where is my bloodstone pin?"

Hadn't she spent an hour at least matching that particular leather belt? But he was a man, in battle. The headgate held up; it was too bad. Silent, Bodyfeldt, Wooster, Grant, all of them fighting mad because of the headlock at the Heading. All up in arms at last, against Marshall, because of this cruel cut to their hero, Hardin. Her eyes glowed like yellow lamps as she recalled their fervid partisanship.

"Only one man who can save the valley, and that's Tom Hardin," Wooster had said that; but they all believed it. The loyalty of the force made her ashamed of her soft woman tears. For there were times when she questioned her brother's ability. He had a large, loose way of handling things. He was too optimistic. But those men, those engineers must know. It was probably the man's way of sweeping ahead, ignoring detail. The verdict of those field-tried men told her that the other, the careful, planning way, was the office method. Rickard, as a dinner neighbor, she had found interesting; but for great undertakings a man who would let a Jerry Holmes jilt him, ruin his life for him! The whole story sprang at last clear from the dropped innuendos.

She adjusted a barrette in her smoothly brushed hair, then slowly she walked over to the neighboring tent.

(Continued next week.)

WAS ONCE "WASTE LAND"

Present Site of Great Bank in New York City So Described in King's Grant.

In the office of George F. Baker, in the First National bank of New York city, there hangs on the wall the original patent from James II, king of England, dated February 4, 1665, for the land on which the First National bank now stands, therein designated as "waste land" outside the city gate of New York. It was issued to one Thomas Dougan, "late governor and now admirall of New York."

There is attached a small sketch of the property, showing Wall street with its fence, and the city gate, through which leads "Broad way."

When one considers that this "waste land" now represents one of the most valuable spots in the world one realizes what changes a little more than two centuries have wrought in New York city.

What would Thomas Dougan have said if he had been told that on this "waste land" would one day stand a banking institution returning its stockholders over 80 per cent a year?—Wall Street Journal.

Elephant to Have Shoes.

An interesting experiment was recently tried out in New York city on De Wolf Hopper's hippodrome elephant, Lena, says the Christian Science Monitor. A huge shoe, presumably made of coarse leather or cowhide, with stout laces of the same material, was tried on the elephant's foot. To put it more correctly, four shoes were tried on the elephant's four feet, in the hope that they will keep Lena's feet warm during the cold weather. Certainly Lena will look very funny, walking about with these huge shoes on.

Economical Daughter.

"But when I was courting you you didn't need so much gas," said the young husband.

"No, dear," replied the sweet young thing he called wife.

"You were satisfied then to sit in the darkened room with me. Now you want every gasburner in the house lighted."

"Well, you must remember, Henry, that my father is not paying for this gas now."—Yonkers Statesman.

Immunity in a Mule.

An Alabama doughboy had trouble galore with a mule.

"Ah just couldn't take any interest in dat mule. The others were all right. Dis one first crack outa de box done bit mah finger. Den, while Ah'm yammin' mah finger he ups an' kicks me inside pants. Den dose bush Germans started a gas attack.

"Ah was s'posed to put gas masks on dem mules an' den on me. Ah put masks on two of dem.

"Den I led dis ornery one around to dat gas flash two hours an' dog nigh eats nothin' ever happened to dat mule a tall!"

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

SHERMAN GORTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business given prompt attention. Smethport, Pa.

F. B. GALLUP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. A. MAYO & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office over Grange bank, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone. E. A. Mayo, Notary Public.

THOMAS M. BOOBBYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Smethport, Pa. All legal business given prompt and careful attention.

PHYSICIANS.

H. L. McCOY, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

JOHN CLARK, M. D., C. M. Office and residence in Clark block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours: 1 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DENTISTS.

DR. C. S. LOOS, Dentist, Anderson & Carlson Block. Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

INSURANCE

FIRE,
LIFE,
ACCIDENT,

In Good Reliable Companies.

W. F. SPECHT

SMETHPORT, PA.

Chas. Lemmler's

THE RELIABLE STORE

Now for many years ready to supply harnesses, whips, blankets and robes—all sorts of horse furnishing goods.

Trunks, suit cases, traveling bags—standard leather goods.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Clementine Gaskin

DU FOUR SYSTEM

Try one of my Dry Shampoos at 35c. Regular Shampoos with Tonic applied 3 for $1.25.

All combings made up at 50c per oz. Du Four Toilet Articles on Sale

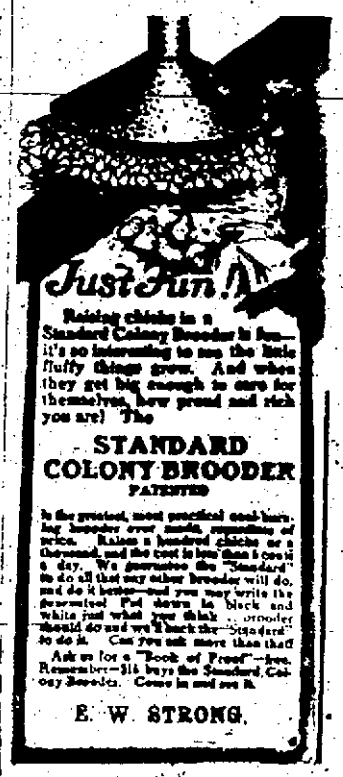
105 E. King Street, Smethport, Pa
Phone 147R.

Denning's Market

ALWAYS THE BEST MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, OYSTERS, CHOICE GROCERIES.

OLEO 30c TO 37c POUND.

G. H. DENNING
Smethport Pa.



Raising chicks in a Standard Colony Brooder is fun—it's so interesting to see the little fluffy things grow. And when they get big enough to care for themselves, how proud and rich you are! The

STANDARD COLONY BROODER

PATENTED

is the greatest, most practical coal burning brooder ever made, regardless of price. Raise a hundred chicks or a thousand, and the cost is less than 1 cent a day. We guarantee the "Standard" to do all that any other brooder will do, and do it better—and you may write the guarantee! Put down in black and white just what you think a brooder should do and we'll back the "Standard" to do it. Can you ask more than that?

Ask us for a "Book of Proof"—free. Remember—$15 buys the Standard Colony Brooder. Come in and see it.

E. W. STRONG.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, March 27, 1919.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Ed Crankling returned to his home in Johnsonburg Monday, after spending the weekend with Thomas Dunn

—Mrs T. H. Purtle and daughter, Miss Marie Purtle, were Bradford visitors Monday.

in this place.

—Next Sunday night at midnight clocks throughout the nation will be set ahead one hour in accordance with the daylight saving law. The court house & "town" clock will be set ahead at that time from 12 to one o'clock.

—The subject of the sermon in the M. E. church Sunday morning, will be "What is it to be Saved?" This is a message you will want to hear. Come and freshen up your religious thinking. At the evening service the subject will be Jesus only.

MT. JEWETT

Miss M. M. Hibbard Sold Her Millinery Store—News Notes.

Private Maxwell Edinger arrived in Mt. Jewett last week, having returned from over seas on the S. S. Matsonia, February 15, followed by the customary wait at detention camp.

Mr. Edinger was one of the first students to be outfitted by the local Red Cross, his enlistment dating May 28, 1918, and by August 2 he had landed at Brest. Since then he has experienced all the horror, as well as the glory of war, going "over the top" a number of times, but fortunately escaping unscathed, though he fell a victim to influenza and was confined in various hospitals for over ten weeks. After the week which he spent with his mother at Foxburg, Pa., Maxwell will commence work with the traveling company.

A meeting of business and professional men, 20 to be exact, members of Mt. Jewett Lodge No. 881 I. O. O. F. motored to Hazelhurst Wednesday evening and put on the second degree work for Hillazelhurst in an exceptionally pleasing and accurate manner. To show their appreciation, Hazelhurst Lodge through the medium of the Rebekas served what they called supper but which was really an elaborate dinner. Toasts, speeches and social converse accompanied disposal of the good food and at a late hour, start was made for home which was reached considerably later to be exact return journey occupied an hour and twenty minutes owing to the mud dy condition of the road.

ELDRED

Eldred lost but one of her sons in the great war and now the government has recognized his gallant service by hallowing his memory by a

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of a shiver or sneeze, take

CASCARA HILL'S BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in one day—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with ... Signature. At All Drug Stores.

decoration for bravery. The government report reads: Private Myron 7th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2,392,550) For extraordinary heroism in action near Fossy, France, July 15th, 1918, has been dispatched. Although suffering intense agony from severe wounds Private Burns killed eight of the enemy with his rifle and bayonet and then crawled about for two days before being picked up. He died shortly after from his wounds. Next of Kin, Mrs. Jennie Douglass, mother, Eldred, Pa. Is Eldred proud of her work in the great contest to overthrow autocratic domination? Is she proud of her son who gave his life so valiantly for his country's honor? Can she realize to the full extent the meaning of the above citation? Private Myron Burns has earned an imperishable memory; he lived to the maximum of life's service in that he gave his life that others might be benefited thereby.

Several State police were in town the forepart of the week owing to a rumor that the Indians who had been working on the construction had over 125 revolvers in their possession. It is said they intended to shoot up the town before leaving. There was no disorder, however, and some of the excitement about the fireworks was.

Boys broke into the township polling place, building west of town recently and stole a lot of school supplies stored there by the school directors. Nine names have been secured and unless a settlement is made arrests will be made. The damage is from $25 to $50.

Mrs. C. P. Whitmore of Stockholm was a guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Dunn, near Smethport, and her son Harry Whitmore at Crosby.

Mrs. G. W. Russel has been visiting the week with relatives in Smethport.

The Miles Tupper farm near Windfall has been sold to F. M. Tupper for $1500 and Mr Tupper has bought the house on First street of H. Eldred, for $850. The sales were made through the Dobbins Agency. Mr. Tupper will move into town while Mr Eldred will move out near Binghamton.

Twelve candidates are in prospect for County Commissioner, including W. G. Roberts, of Eldred, Eagle.

CROSBY

Mr. Fulmer's house caught fire one day last week and would have been destroyed but for the assistance of neighbors.

Paul Francis was up White Hollow last Thursday.

Mrs. C. L. Donaldson was a guest of her daughter Mrs. E. W. Wilcox last week.

The Misses Hazel Wilcox, Frances Hendrickson, Beasie Smith and Geraldine Manwaring went to Smethport on the 4 o'clock last Saturday and were joined by Miss Velma Wilcox and all hiked back to Crosby after spending the evening there.

Mrs. Mable Bailey's remains were brought to Crosby Saturday for burial she having died in the hospital at Olean Friday morning.

James Sloey left Crosby for good last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cleveland were called to Toledo, O., by the death of Mrs. Cleveland's brother's wife.

Miss Velma Wilcox was in Port Allegany last Saturday.

"Ladies' attention" don't do any Saturday baking next Saturday but go to Earl Manwaring's, store where you will find everything nice cooked up by the Trimm S. S. class.

Mrs. Mollie Bailey is visiting at the home of Chas. Bailey.

Mrs. Enos Grover was in Colegrove Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitemore and children visited Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Wilcox Sunday P. M.

ADVERTISEMENT OF LETTERS.

Estate of E. L. Perry, late of Sergeant Township, McKean County, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for payment, duly authenticated; and those indebted thereto will please make immediate payment to.

Grant Perry, Executor.

at Bloomster Hollow, McKean County Pa.

John N. Apple, Attorney.

February 15, 1919. adv.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of N. F. Ferris, Late of Keating Township, McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Letters of Administration on the above Estate, having been granted February 14th, 1919, by the Register of Wills of the said County of McKean to Hamlin Bank & Trust Company of Smethport Borough in the County aforesaid; request is hereby made to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said Decedent to immediately make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said Decedent, to make payment thereof, to the said Administrator without delay.

Hamlin Bank & Trust Company, Administrator.

Smethport, Pa. February 15, 1919

Sheridan Gorton, Atty. adv6w6.

CHARTER No. 8391. Reserve District No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK OF McKEAN COUNTY, AT SMETHPORT, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MARCH 4th, 1919.

Resources.			
1 a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (excepting those shown in b and c		340,715.68	
Total loans		340,715.68	
f Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with indorsement of this bank not shown under item 1 above (see Instructions Etc)			340,715.68
2 Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured,	237.54		237.54
3 U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		10,000.00	110,000.00
4 Premiums on U. S. bonds			
5 Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent, unpledged		71,600.00	
6 Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4¼ per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		2,000.00	73,600.00
7 Payments actually made on Liberty 4¼ bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned			90,150.00
b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledge to secure postal savings deposits		2,000.00	
c Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		$3,000.02	
d Collateral Trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than ONE YEAR nor more than THREE YEARS' time		15,776.98	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.			70,855.70
9 Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)			5,500.00
10 a Value if banking house owned and unencumbered		20,000.00	
b Equity in banking house			20,000.00
11 Furniture and fixtures			7,250.00
13 Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			35,085.00
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks			37,092.20
17. Exchanges for clearing house			
18 Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)			110.37
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18		37,228.06	
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items			
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			4,046.00
Interest earned but not collected— approximate on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due			2,284.79
Total			701,055.48
Liabilities.			
24. Capital stock paid in			100,000.00
25. Surplus fund			30,000.00
26. a. Undivided profits		7,773.77	
b. Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		29,980.97	4,793.80
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)			1,583.63
30. Circulating notes outstanding			100,000.00
34. Certified checks outstanding			30.00
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding			400.20
Total of Items 32, 33, 34 and 35		400.20	
36. Individual deposits subject to check			140,191.07
37. Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 Days other than for money borrowed			127,068.06
			9845
40. Dividends unpaid			20,370.21
41. Other demand deposits			
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 39, 40, and 41		295,718.42	780.93
44. Postal savings deposits			164,542.92
45. Other time deposits			
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44, and 45		167,533.15	
War savings certificates and thrift stamp deposit account		9 28	
Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers			8 28
Total			701,055 48

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:—
County of McKean.

I, E. E. Drake, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E. DRAKE, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1919.

E. R. MAYO, Notary Public.

My commission expires February 6, 1919.

CORRECT ATTEST:
F. L. HOLMES,
GUY R. MAYO,
WM. F. SPECHT
Directors

COURT HOUSE NEWS

Deeds.

Mar. 13. Richard C. Carlson to Adgar Prindle, Port Allegany $125.

John Ostrander to Charles L. Thomas, Liberty twp. $600.

M. Schriver et al to Alice Burris, Kane $1.

Mar. 14. Albert H. Joy to James G. Allen, Hazelhurst $1.

Clarissa F. Hazelton to H. Leo Stoner, Bradford $1.

Carbon Manufacturing Co. to Adolph Johnson, Wetmore twp. $450.

Mar. 15. Mountain Gas Co. to Thomas L. Kane, Wetmore twp. $1.

Charles W. Gustafson to E. August Anderson, Wetmore twp. $400.

William A. Mundy to John O'Neill et al Bradford $1.

Mar. 17. James H. Wetmore to W. N. Y. & Pa. Railway Co. Eldred $450.

A. P. Huey to Swan J. Anderson, Kane $1.

Mar. 18. Nancy Elizabeth Smiley to Harry Levy, Bradford $5,000.

P. Meldrum to Robert S. Edmonds, Bradford $5,000.

D. H. Moffatt to George A. Larkin, et al, Otto twp. $25,500.

J. G. Allen to James Connors, Hazelhurst, $1.

Mar. 19. Felix Quinlan to McKean County Bldg. & Loan Assn., Bradford $1.

S. E. Phillips to Dorothy E. Hays et al, Bradford $3,000.

Mary E. DeRhone to J. H. Kahl, Bradford $3,100.

J. W. Bentz to L. S. Helper, Kane $1.

Harry Snapp to Joseph C. Rich, Kane $1.

Mary A. Lampheare to Rollin A. Cutting, Bradford $400.

Louise May Grillith to Elmer E. Larson Mt. Jewett $1,200.

Joseph Dingott to M. J. Welch, Eldred $500.

Hortense Bangotte to M. J. Welch, Eldred $1,300.

Frank G. Miller to E. A. Guenter.

W. F. Burr, to Thomas Pollock et al Eldred twp. $7,000.

Rusli Simar to Albert William Anderson, Port Allegany $1,700.

Carrie Armstrong to Frank G. Miller, Keating twp. $3,000.

Satisfaction of Mortgages.

Mar 13. Catherine McCrea to L. M. Gregory, Bradford $400.

Mar. 17. Maria Coon Exx. to William B. Kimball, Eldred $2,500.

Jas. A. Connelly to A. P. Huey Kane $1,000.

Evan O'Neill Kane to Carl G. Linn, Wetmore twp. $1,000.

Mar. 18. Frank B. Comstock to Blaett Bros. et. Al. Eldred twp. et $6,000.

John R. Walker Exr. to P. Meldrum Bradford $3,000.

Mar. 19. E. A. Wise to Lewis Newell Bradford $750.

Pearl R. Haxton Crowe to Eva Brown, Bradford $600.

Elizabeth A. Potter to Lucian B. Wilkinson, Bradford $2,000.

Ella F. Godding to J. W. Bentz, Kane $2,000.

Ida Lovisa Forsberg Exx to George William Lewis, Kane $600.

State Capital S. & L. Assn. to Alfred Carlson, Mt. Jewett $700.

Same to same, Mt. Jewett $400.

Release of Mortgage.

Mar. 13. C. A. Dolley to A. J. Nordstrom, Port Allegany $1.

Mar. 17. Jessie A. Woods to James H. Wetmore, Eldred twp. $1.

Assignment Mortgage.

Mar. 17. Amanda H. Brown, Admx. to James Connelly, $1,000.

Assignment Lase.

Mar. 18. D. M. Moffatt to George A. Larkin et al, Otto twp. $1.

Mar. 19. Lewis Newell to Peter C. Rusch, Bradford $1.

W. F. Burr to Thomas Pollock, et al Eldred twp. $43,000.

New Suits.

No. 34 June Term. 1919. Charles A. Dyehn vs. Katherine Dyehn, Divorce.

No. 36, Kane Trust & Savings Co. vs. J. M. St. Pierre Deft. et al Attach. Execution.

No. 38, Same vs. same, Attach. Ex.

No. 39, Hamlin Bank & Trust Co. vs. John Clark et al. Sci. Fa. to Revive.

BETULA

Floyd Rifle returned from Bradford Monday and reported his wife getting along nicely which is pleasing news to her friends in this place.

P. S. Curran of Smethport was collecting in this place for the Prudential, the last of the week.

Charley Gillett and Ed Gallup of Colegrove were in this place last Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Marsh of Crosby was visiting her daughter Mrs. Grinolds last Friday.

Verne Marsh and Glenn Chandler drove up from Crosby last Sunday.

Corwin Bess has quit the stave mill and gone back to Roulette.

Mrs. Pearson visited at Norwich on Monday.

CHOICE CANDY AND BAKED GOODS AT

BRASTED'S Bakery

Plows 8 to 10 acres a day. It turns in a 12-foot circle and operates well in orchards and places where space is restricted.

It's pulley belt gives 20 h. p. for stationary work, as filling silos, cutting ensilage, etc.

It is fast replacing teams for work around factories and on oil and gas leases.

We are glad to demonstrate it at any time.

Smethport Garage Co.
Smethport, Pa.

Having bought the GROCERY BUSINESS of George M. Morrison.

I intend to keep a full line of staple and fancy Groceries.

Come in and let us tell you how to save 60 per cent on your grocery bill.

WALTER C. DALY
Phone 9-2-J
SMETHPORT, PA.

Wiant's Jewelry

A gift for every occasion and to suit all purses can always be found in our well selected stock.

Come and make your choice—the price is always the lowest.

WIANTS JEWELRY STORE
Smethport, Pa.

Magazine Agency

Good Housekeeping advances to $2.00 February 1st. Now is your chance to get it for $1.50 per year.

Mrs. H. L. Backus
Smethport, Pa.

JONTEEL

The new $100,000 odor

TALC—FACE POWDER

Cold Cream and

Combination Cream

Hogarth's Pharmacy
(THE REXALL STORE)
PHONE 68.

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! *That's because P. A. has the quality!*

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, *you know* you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—*well*—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

McKean County Miner

HARRY L. BACKUS, Owner.
ROSS K. KNAPP, Editor and Manager.

Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as second-class matter

Smethport, Thursday, March 27, 1919.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire calls attention to one result of the President's failure to put our legislative machine in motion that will bring needless distress to half a million people in this country. "There is a wellnigh imperative reason for a speedy reassembling of Congress," declares Mr. Moses. "Through the failure of the Army Appropriation Bill, the Regular Army on the 30th of June will be automatically reduced to its pre-war footing of 175,000 men. Our undertakings with our Allies obligate us to maintain in France a force of substantially one-half million men. These were to have been taken from the Regular Army strength, and would have been so taken if the Army Bill had passed. Failing that, these oversea forces must continue to be made up of the drafted men who are now abroad, and every day that the President delays in summoning Congress means that nearly one-half million homes in the United States must continue to see their sons held for military service on foreign soil.

"At best, this period of continued service would cover two or three months—that time being necessary to train the new regulars for purpose of replacement—and if the people of the United States wish the boys who are now in Europe to be brought home, they should make their demands known at the White House in unmistakable fashion, immediately. It is unlikely that the President can resist such a demand—but if he does, so much the worse for him and his party."

The failure of the other big appropriation bills can be offset to some extent. Continuing resolutions can be passed as soon as Congress reassembles that will extend the present appropriations until such time as new bills are enacted. The country can wait for the authorization of new battleships contained in the navy bill, and the railroads will muddle thru in some way, assisted financially by other agencies of the Government. But there is nothing that will take the place in our homes of the boys stranded in Europe for lack of legislation to demobilize them and send them back. The responsibility for their continued absence rests solely with the President, and nothing that his apologists can do while he is away will help the situation. Unless he says the word that will reconvene Congress the boys drafted to fight the Hun will be compelled to remain in the Army of Occupation. As soon as the people realize the true situation, they will be quick to voice their resentment.

An announcement recently appeared in a New York trade paper that a Brazil coffee syndicate planned to spend one million dollars in a publicity campaign in this country to boost the consumption of Brazilian coffee. Not long ago it was reported that the Japanese had established a corner on Brazilian coffe, which was given as a reason for the contemplated increase in price to the consumer of that article. The exasperations which we have endured because of the Brazilian policy of coffee valorization would make up a lengthy bill of complaint.

All this leads to the query, Why do we not patronize Porto Rico more in the purchasing of coffee for American use? The annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico, Arthur Yager, shows that during the fiscal year 1918, Porto Rico exported 37,619,000 pounds of coffee, of which this country took but 257,000 pounds, while during the same year, despite the shortage of ocean tonnage, we imported from Brazil 744,000,000 pounds. Porto Rico's best year with us in the coffee trade seems to have ben in 1915, when out of her total export of 51,000,000 pounds we took 4,170,000, or about 8 per cent.

It is declared that the Porto Rico coffee is quite as good, if not better, than that of Brazil and certainly it is good business sense to buy from our own possessions to the limit of their ability to supply our needs. We ought to take all the Porto Rico coffee we can get, and encourage the Island to raise more. An annual purchase from Porto Rico of 50,000,000 pounds would not visibly effect our imports from elsewhere, but it would be a great boon to our West Indian daughter.

Practically every feature of our army machine failed except the individual valor of the men themselves. According to Gov. Allen of Kansas, who was on the spot at the time, our men fought with less mechanical assistance than if they were troops from Indo-China. Frequently our men were killed by the barrage of their own artillery. The hourly reports from the divisional intelligence officer of the Thirty-fifth division at the front repeatedly referred to the lack of artillery support, and on at least five occasions that officer sent back runners to tell the artillery to lift the barrage. Advanced positions of the infantry in some instances had to be abandoned because of failure of the artillery. That deplorable situation was due in large measure to the pitiful number of airplanes at the disposal of the American forces for directing the fire of the guns.

The facilities for caring for the wounded in that battle were equally as crude and inefficient as the supply of effective artillery. Only 20 ambulances were assigned to the Thirty-fifth Division of 27,000 men. Wounded were placed on the ground to wait their turn in the hospitals, and a lack of litters and blankets made their lot still more desperate.

An army chaplain who has been with the Americans at Le Mans sends back to America the sweet, simple story of an old French mother's devotion to all the "sons" who gave their lives for the final victory. This woman had a son in the French army. He was captured, taken into Germany and put into a prison camp. For a while she heard from him quite regularly. Then the letters stopped coming and for fourteen months she has had no word of him. "I know he is dead," she says, "so each day when an American soldier is buried I make a little wreath of flowers and put it on the grave. I think the mothers back in America would like to know that another woman, who, like them, has lost a boy is dropping a flower and a tear on the graves." It is a touching tribute, and means more than all the protestations of friendship uttered by public officials can ever mean. American mothers will indeed be grateful to the old woman who faithfully does for other boys what she cannot do for her own.

In his New York address urging the participation of the United States in the proposed League of Nations President Wilson said that if the United States failed to help the world in this particular, "from being what I will venture to call the most famous and most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible." "Most contempitble" would put the nation at the bottom of the list, with Germany and Austria taking precedence. And the President who places this importance upon American membership in a League of Nations is the same President who said, a year and a half after the war began: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. it always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility."

It is imbelievable that the soldiers who have fought in France, who have witnessed the desolation wrought there, who have experienced at first hand the horrors of Hun warfare, will be moved by the domestic comedy now being played on the Rhine. If they contrast the cleanliness and order of German towns with the squalor they have left it can only be to recall what France has suffered and what Germany has escaped. If they are disposed to pity the women and the children the memory of other women and children cruelly done to death or worse should give them pause. It is begging the question to say that the German women and children were in no way responsible for what their husbands and fathers did. The whole nation played the part of a savage while it had the power, and women are a part of the nation.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Daily London Express in an editorial says:—"These are new facts for a new world. These thirty-seven Republican Senators number five more than one-third of their house. President Wilson, it is clear, has been talking very loud, very often, and very eloquently for a moribund Congress and dead public opinion. He must clear his mind on his way back to Paris. He must now talk, when it is essential that he should talk at all, for the new Congress and live public opinion. Otherwise he misrepresents himself alone. As to the Monroe Doctrine, that is of course in direct conflict with the idea and ideal of the League of Nations, and there, for the moment, we leave them both."

President Wilson's first trip to Europe cost him in the neighborhood of $2,000 out of his own pocket. The dent, small as it seems beside the gifts made by European rulers when they visit foreign capitals, will probably find its twin in his pocketbok when he returns from the next voyage. The President's money was scattered in "small" tips of $25 and $50 to porters in trains, at hotels, and in the palaces he visited. He also spent considerable money in buying presents for attendants for Mrs. Wilson, himself, and his staff. Framed photographs of himself constituted his favorite gift, with gold cuff links running a close second.—Washington Times.

TO AMERICA FRIENDSHIP FOR ALL; SERVITUDE TO NONE

CAPTAIN WAS "GOOD FELLOW"

Otherwise Privates Might Have Found Their Playfulness to Be a Serious Matter.

While serving at Fort Sill, Okla., I was quartered with a Texas cowboy, and he would often amuse himself hours at a time with his lasso. One favorite stunt was to stand in the door of his tent after taps, when all was dark and quiet, and throw his rope around the foot of some unsuspecting comrade returning from town, drawing him into the tent, where he would flash a light into his face, frightening the poor fellow unmercifully.

One night at his game an unusually large fellow was caught and he whispered to me to help drag him in, which I cheerfully did. The big fellow came into the tent on his back, swearing with all his might. We threw the light into his face with a laugh and were greeted with the two shining bars of our captain! I lost no time in getting outside of the tent, and suppose my brave cow-puncher disappeared in some such way. For days we could picture ourselves behind bars at Fort Leavenworth, and upon being called to the captain's tent a week later all hope faded. Right here I wish to declare our captain a good fellow, as we were dismissed with a reprimand and a request that the performance never be repeated.—Detroit Free Press.

CZAR TO LIVE IN LEGEND

World May Look for All Sorts of Tales Concerning Autocrat of All the Russias.

The czar of Russia is lost in legend. Unless he shall again appear definitely in the flesh, so that his identity may be positively established before all the world, the question of his fate will be always disputed. He will take his place in the list with the lost dauphin of France, who is supposed to have lived a quiet life in America after being spirited away, and with "John Ord," a brother of Franz Josef, who renounced his title and sailed away in a vessel reported lost with all hands, but who is supposed to be living incognito on an obscure, palm-shaded island, far from the reach of the turmoil that marked the last days of the Hapsburg court.

As a result of the conflicting stories now being circulated regarding the czar, the public mind is already divided as to whether a bolshevik bullet really ended his life or whether the Count Tatichev, the emperor's personal military attache, with a supreme devotion to duty, died in his master's stead. Only the clearing up of the mystery can prevent the reports years hence that in the death of some obscure old man of foreign appearance the end has finally come to him who was once Autocrat of All the Russias.

Roosevelt and Jiu Jitsu.

At Professor Kano's jiu jitsu academy in Tokyo many years later I met Professor Yamashita, who had taught the Japanese art to President Roosevelt in Washington three times a week for three years.

The president, he said, was his best pupil, but also his most dangerous. "Very heavy, very strong, very impetuous he always attacked as if he was going to kill me. Oh, many bruises, much worry, great trouble, I assure you.

"I could not tell him. It is not jiu jitsu to complain, but when he would get me almost killed my trouble was to save my life without hurting him. No matter how madly he attacked I could not hurt. I could not kill the president of the United States. That was my point of honor."—J. I. C. Clark, in New York Evening Post.

Airplane Freight Carrier.

The airplane has proved its success as a carrier of mails; and in the Southwest, where most of the army's flying fields were laid out, airplanes are used daily for all-round utility business. A recent report from a Texas field tells of a pilot flying 125 miles from a practice field to the wing headquarters and carrying as a prisoner a watchman who had fallen asleep on duty. Upon his return trip to the camp he carried $2,500 in pay vouchers, 100 pounds of bread, four airplane wheels, landing gear and struts. In addition he tucked in a large bundle of papers and magazines and a pouch full of mail.—Earl X. Findley in Red Cross Magazine.

Bagpipes in Brussels.

The Daily Telegraph in its account of the entry into Brussels of King Albert says: The Yanks came first in the military portege which followed the royal party. Then came the French. An interval of 200 yards, and a silence, and then a sound strange to the Brusselids, the skirl of bagpipes blown by thirty Highlanders leading the way for a company of their killed comrades. The Scotsmen, let it be recorded, had the success d'estime of the parade. How the ladies waved their handkerchiefs as the Highlanders swung past, and how everybody voiced his and her admiration for these stalwart men.

Parade of White Caps.

Quite unique to Cardiff Wales, is the daily breakfast parade of the "white caps." The United States sailors and marines stationed in Cardiff are paraded every morning in batches at the Castle street corner of Westgate street, and thence march to different restaurants and hotels for breakfast. The operation is repeated for the mid-day meal and for tea, but the sunrise parade is the most picturesque, because the schools and side streets are given an unwonted splash of liveliness.—London Mail.

GET YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR

Dress your feet for the muddy, sleppy, cold days. We have footwear for the whole family, including rubber goods.

WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

At Lindholm's
SPECIAL SATURDAY ONLY

Macaroni, Spaghetti and Egg Noodles—3 pkgs for 25c

We have a full line of salt fish, salmon, mackerel, ciscoes and herring at a bargain. All kinds of canned fish on hand. Come and take advantage of these bargains.

The Lindholm Grocery,
Telephone 16-M.
CASH GROCER. SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

We respectfully call your attention to the fact that all our Furniture is worth your notice. You will get good, honest Furniture, the kind that is up to date and well made.

H. H SASSE Furniture, and Wall Paper Undertaking in All Its Branches

HIGH-GRADE LUMBER

AND PLENTY OF IT

is awaiting the disposal of all who are building or intending to build, at our yards. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that we have just the stuff you need—and that we can supply promptly, every kind of hard and soft wood needed to erect any style of buildig from cellar to roof.

HOLMES & GILFILLAN
Smethport.

Include soap in your next order, when you can get such values as we offer:

White Flyer	5c cake
Lenox Soap	5c cake
Oak Leaf Soap	5c cake
Pearl—White Floating	5c cake
Export Borax	6c cake
Sweet Heart—Toilet Soap	4 for 25c

Get our prices on
P & G and Fels Naptha Soap

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

ALWAYS FIND 'EM HERE

The finest and most complete lines of Soap, Perfumes and Toilet Articles in town.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

H. C. WELLS
Drug Store.

The Miner $2 Per Year

Wonderful Display of Draperies

The very latest Ideas in

Creton Poplins
Tapestra Madras
Filay Lace Scrim
Margueritte Voils.

Look a thi s display before you place your spring orders it will pay you.

Masser Brothers Co.

THE DEPENDABLE STORE PHONE 139

Why Send away for Your Garden Seeds

When you can get as good at home for less money.

We carry both package and bulk seeds from reliable growers.

All fresh stock, carefully tested.

For the next 10 days, or until April 5th, we will make you the following offer - -

One 15c Pkg. Burpees Stringless Beans
One 15c Pkg. Golden Wax Beans
One 5c Pkg. Early Egyptian Beet
One 5c Pkg. Ox Head Carrot
One 25c Pkg. Golden Bantam Cord
One 25c Pkg. Minnesota Corn
One 5c Pkg. White Spine Cucumber
One 5c Pkg. Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce
One 25c Pkg. Telephone Peas
One 25c Pkg. American Wonder Peas
One 5c Pkg. Early Scarlet Radishes
One 5c Pkg. Yellow Globe Dover Onions
One 5c Pkg. Swiss Chard

And besides all this we will put in, as long as they last, a 10 cent package of a good vegetable in Parko Seed Tape.

$1.75 worth of seeds for $1.00

A winters supply of vegetables for $1.00 and a little work.

"The Corner Hardware."

B. T. GARLICK

Day Dreams

Day Dreams may come true if one remains Wide Awake most of the time and hustles.

There are many factors that go to make up success. Some are elements within ourselves, some are quite outside and largely beyond our control, but almost everyone can cultivate determination, and that is the first essential to success in saving and getting ahead. Save through our bank.

THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK,

Smethport, Pa.

Mutual Confidence

This business will be operated upon the principle of winning and retaining patronage through giving substantial value for every penny received; having confidence in our customers' integrity and deserving their confidence in return; extending courtesy uniformly to all, whether purchasers or visitors; welcoming opportunity to adjust any transaction which the customer feels is not what was expected; absolutely avoiding sensational or so-called bargain prices but giving our patrons every possible price advantage and serving as their purchasing agents in the jewelry markets of the world.

J. M. Wiant - Jeweler and Optometrist
The House of Quality - - - - - - - Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the Postoffice at Smethport, Pa. as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, March 27, 1919.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Miss Mae Choate was a Bradford visitor last Friday.

—Mrs. R. K. Kessler, Jr., was a Bradford visitor Saturday.

—Henry J. Rice went to Harrisburg, Tuesday on business.

—Mrs. F. J. Nichols and son Donald, were Olean visitors Tuesday.

—W. H. Gallup of Crosby was in town Monday on business.

—H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett was a Smethport business visitor Tuesday.

—Dr. J. Lee Eberly of Johnsonburg Pa. was a Smethport visitor Monday.

—Mary L. Bissett has an interesting advertisement in this week's Miner.

—Mr. and Mrs. Neal H. Gleason are anticipating a trip to Warren, Ohio

—"Famed for Fit" house dresses are advertised today by the Bissett Shop.

—Mrs. S. W. Hubbard and Miss Margaret Hubbard were visitors in Olean Saturday.

—Mrs. M. C. Barker and daughter, Margaret were Buffalo visitors Monday and Tuesday.

—Mrs. C. G. Raymond of Mt. Jewett has been the guest of Mrs. C. B. Corwin for the past week.

—Garden time is here. See what B. T. Garlick has to say concerning seeds in his advertisement today.

—Herman Kruger of Crosby was a Smethport visitor Friday and was a pleasant caller at this office.

—Loren, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Warner contemplates joining Uncle Sam's Navy soon.

—Dr. J. M. Wiant, optometrist, has an advertisement today that is of interest to every person with defective eyes.

—Born Saturday, March 22, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Schoonmaker of East Smethport, an 11½ pound boy.

—Miss Sara Vanlliad who has been staying in Philadelphia for some time returned home last Thursday evening.

—Mrs. Frank Dunbar of Olean spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gerrett, in this place.

—Your attention is directed to the advertisement of Wiant's Jewelry store which apepars in another colum of today's paper.

—You have no time to spare if you want to get that Easter-look Read how to get it in Monheimer's ad in to-day's Miner.

—Miss Margaret Barker is home from Washington, D. C. wher she is a student at National Park Seminary, for ten days' vacation.

—Mrs. Anna Hopkins of Kane has been a guest of Mrs. Myra Lindsley and other friends in this place during the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker returned to their home in Bradford Friday after a few days visit with relatives in this place.

—Mrs. C. H. Gleason returned on Saturday from Indiana, Pa., where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George McGowan and family.

—Word has been received by relatives in Smethport of the birth of a daughter, March 4, 1919 to Mr. and Mrs. Shiel B. Sawyer of Galeton, Pa.

—C. M. Colegrove, one of the Supreme Auditors of the Protected Home Circle went to Sharon, Pa., on Monday to help with the auditing of the books.

—Mrs. Ella Bowen and son Jack Bowen of Bradford were guests of Mrs. Bowen's sister Mrs. J. Clayton Backus and family from Thursday until Tuesday.

—J. E. Walker spent last Thursday with his son, C. E. Walker, who is a patient at Bon Air. He reports that Ed has gained ten pounds and is getting along nicely.

—Mrs. H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett has returned after a short visit at the home of her father, H. M. Choate.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davis have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. T. H. Morrison during the past week.

—Mrs. Sarah Ayers of Wellsboro, N. Y., is a guest of her niece, Mrs. Geo. Warner and family. Mrs. Ayers will be 81 years old July 11, and is still active in mind and body and has the appearance of being younger. She is the last of a family of eleven children.

—M. B. Terwilliger returned to his home in Corning, N. Y., Monday after being here to attend the funeral of his sister, the late Miss Carrie Terwilliger. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Ella Terwilliger who will remain with him for some time.

—Mr. Malone of Chicago, representing Khan Bros. Tailoring Co., will hold a reception Friday and Saturday of this week for men only at the store of H. W. Rubin & Son. He is an expert at taking measures for men's clothes and has trunks full of suit patterns. The up-side-down advertisement on page eight will tell you more about it and all men should be interested.

—Mrs. Margaret O'Reilly received a letter from her grandson, Robert O'Reilly who is with the ordnance department in France stating that he hand entered the University of Di-Jou, France and will continue his college work.

—John Dotterweich who has received his honorable discharge from the service arrived in town Tuesday and is visiting his grand-father, John Cramsie at the Hotel Imperial. John was gassed and suffered from shell-shock but appears to be regaining his health which is welcome news to his many friends.

—E. T. Daly was a visitor in Kane this week.

—R. L. Hadfield of Kane was a Smethport business visitor Monday.

—Mrs. F. D. Gallup and daughter, Mrs. E. G. Potter, were Bradford visitors Tuesday.

—Dr. Jerome Heath of Cleveland is a guest at the home of his brother, E. E. Heath, and Mrs. Heath, this week.

—M. S. Geary has purchased the Reilly building on Main street, formerly occupied by Max Schooler, from Attorney Sheridan Gorton. It is understood that Mr. Geary will soon open an ice cream parlor and lunch room in the building.

VICTORY LOAN LIMERICKS.

A far-seeing fellow named Fred,
Bought a bond, with a dollar, and said:
"Without being too thrifty
I'll soon pay the fifty
And then I'll be that much ahead."

GET AN AUTOMOBILE FOR A FEW HOURS WORK

A live energetic man or woman can secure a popular passenger automobile for a few hours work among your friends in evenings, demonstrating and selling automobiles direct from factory For agency proposition address J. H. Grimes, Factory Representative, Carnegie, Pa. adv. 10w13.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of J. H. Stull, late of Keating Township, McKean County, decease. Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to C. D. Comes, Administrator, King St., Smethport, Pa., or his Attorney, F. D. Gallup, Ham lin Bank Building, Smethport, Pa. adv.13w6

MILLINERY FOR ALL.

Always find something here that pleases. The season's choicest offerings or the "emergency" hat that must be secured in a short time. We cordially welcome you at any time and are every ready to fill your desires in the line of seasonable millinery. CARRIE CLARK.
adv11tf.

Come In and Leave Your Measure for a Real All Wool Suit
Made to Your Order for Only
$21.50

You can't appreciate what a remarkable value this is until you see these splendid materials.

Two-Peice Suits - - - - $21.50
Three-Peice Suits - - - - 24.50

Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in every way.

We have about 50 styles of splendid suitings very special at
$16.50

Scotch Woollen Mills

Wm. Monheimer
Smethport

Pictorial Patterns Arrow Collars.

THE FRY COMPANY GOLDSEAL ART CARPET

The Ideal Floor Covering.

The final test of any floor covering is its service on the floor. And that is where Congoleum wins. Thousands of house-wives have proved to their own satisfaction that Congoleum is the best value to be found anywhere

First—Absolutely sanitary, no dust collecting absorbent surface.

Second—Easy to clean—the beautiful patterns can be kept bright by simply using a damp mop.

Third—More durable than other printed floor coverings.

Forth—Most economical floor-covering you can buy. 2 yards wide at $1.00 sq. yr.

9x12 Congoleum Art Rugs	$16.50
9x9 Congoleum Art Rugs	$12.00
72x9 Congoleum Art Rugs	$10.50
6x9 Congoleum Art Rugs	$9.00

Housekeeping Is [illegible] Task It Used to [illegible]

MODERN invention has [illegible] with much of the [illegible] work. For instance, the cleaning and polishing of hardwood floors, the dusting of moldings, the tops of high furniture, the stairs, under the radiator, etc. These back-breaking tasks are now made easy with the

O-Cedar Polish Mop

With it you can dust, clean and polish a hardwood floor in the time it formerly took you to get ready to do it.

Besides, you do not have to get down on your hands and knees to dust under the bed or other hard-to-get-at places, or to stand on a chair to dust the top of the high furniture. All of the hard work is now made easy with the O-Cedar Polish Mop. It gathers all the dust or dirt from everywhere and holds it. The mop is easily cleaned by washing and then renewed by sprinkling on a few drops of O-Cedar Polish.

Try It at Our Risk This is two whole days with this understanding: If you do not find it satisfactory in every respect we will return your money. The price is only $1.50 and it will save its price many times over in a short time.

HARDWARE.
CHAS. W. MASSER.

A Silent Partner

The best known silent partner is a bank account it is your best friend in times of adversity.

Yours to make use of at all times

Get acquainted with this partner, it means a great deal to your welfare.

Hamlin Bank & Trust Company

Smethport, Pennsylvania

SIX ROSES and SIX GLADIOLI

and a Year's Subscription to Modern Priscilla for only

1.65

Order Through Mrs. H. L. BACKUS

PROOF OF BIBLICAL TRUTH

Religious Writer Points Out Parallel Between Germany and the Recorded Fall of Man.

The world war has brought to the fore striking illustrations of the truth of Bible doctrines as usually interpreted by what is called the old theology. Glance for a moment at some of the old Bible truths that the war has illustrated and vindicated.

Take, for example, the fall of man as recounted in Genesis. Some have had difficulty with this fundamental doctrine of the Bible. I was talking a short time ago with a brilliant young college man, steeped in the scientific skepticism of the age, and he said:

"But, doctor, think how irrational is the theory that man fell in a garden just created by an all-wise and all-powerful God!"

I replied by pointing out the very interesting fact that modern Germany also fell in a garden. There was not a country upon the earth more blest and prosperous than Germany. Her progress in all lines, except morals and spirituality, had been marvelous. If she had remained true to right ideals she would have gone on undoubtedly into the leadership of the whole earth. But even in that garden of prosperity and peace the devil of selfishness, untruth and false ambition entered, and the ruling classes fell and, like the fall in Eden, carried others down with them.—Dr. John Roach Straton in Christian Herald.

COULD NOT SEE BEE-BOMBS

Washington Authorities Turned Down Suggestion That Was Made in Perfect Seriousness.

It would be hard to say which of the many impractical suggestions toward "winning the war" that occurred to individuals and were submitted to Washington was the most imaginative, but conscripting the busy bees certainly deserves honorable mention. Enormous numbers of these multiferous or anthopilous neuleate hymenopterous insects, as the dictionary calls them, were to be distributed by airplanes over the enemy trenches presumably by dropping what might be called bee-bombs, and the confusion that would follow may easily be imagined by anybody who has ever got into trouble with a single beehive. But the military experts failed to see [illegible] Perhaps they took [illegible] would promptly provide himself with netting and devise headgear. The aviators who distributed the bee-bombs would naturally have been called apiators. The idea was ridiculous, but let those laugh who have never thought of something that seemed sensible in the evening and absurd next morning.

Measuring Earth's Temperature.

A novel but simple method of measuring earth temperature has been successfully tried at a depth of 5,302 feet, that of the bottom of the bore-hole of St. Jean d'Herans, the deepest in France. Two exactly similar centigrade thermometers were cut off at 40 degrees, and compared with a third thermometer to show that the indications were not affected. The shortened instruments were fixed in opposite positions—one inverted and the other erect—in a simple sheath. Lowered into the hole, they were then kept one hour at the bottom to acquire the rock temperature, and as this was above 40 degrees, some of the mercury was forced from the tubes. On being withdrawn, the tubes were gradually heated in a water-bath until the mercury just filled them, which the standard thermometer showed was at 62.5 degrees (centigrade). The surface temperature being 12.5 degrees, the earth increase was one degree for each 100 feet of depth.

Aluminum Coins.

Africa has adopted the aluminum coin. Nearly 2,240,000 coins of that metal have been struck from the British mint for circulation in Uganda and the Nigerian protectorates. Each coin bears the value either of 1 cent or of 2 cents.

They are perforated in the center like Chinese coins, in order that the natives may string them together. Bronze coins are in wide circulation on the west coast of Africa.

In the interior shell shells known as cowries are used as fractional currency. It is to replace the cowries that the new coins have been struck.

France's First Lady Mayoress.

In Mme. d'Evry France possesses her first lady mayoress. The commune which unanimously appointed her as its representative is Nampcel, a little commune of the Aisne. Mme. d'Evry attended the general meeting of the mayors of the army zone held in Paris recently. She had a moving tale to tell of a village completely destroyed by the Germans, and of a population, or what is left of it, living in the cellars or in the ruins, capable of affording some kind of shelter. Mme. d'Evry, in simple, eloquent language, did full justice to her theme.

Theocritus Reconstructed.

Sen. of Speech, the head of the committee on reconstruction, said in a lecture:

"Hasty reconstruction is apt to be clumsy—and bad. It is like the young swain—

"A lady approached this young sad soul, rendered and said:

"'My fair is falling out. Can you give me a name for it?'

"'You bet,' Sure,' said the swain heartily. 'How about this hand pen of hers received at one fair, sure?'"

Staterooms.

There was an old fellow named Shreve who ran steamboats before Jackson fought the redcoats at New Orleans. In Shreve's time the cabins were furnished off just like those new-fangled sleeping-car berths. The old man built wooden rooms, and he named them after the different states, Kentucky, and Illinois and Pennsylvania. So that when a fellow came aboard he'd say: "What state am I in, Cap?" And from this remark the name stateroom has spread all over the world.

Explaining History of Dress.

If one could only know the origin of all the many words we use in our daily talk, one would know much of the history of dress. Many of our most recently adopted clothes words come from France, but five hundred years ago dress terms more usually came from Italy, then the mecca of fashion. Hence velvet—[illegible] "velluto," the Italian word to tell—[illegible] shaggy. And "camesole," which has recently been revived from an earlier English usage, came from the Italian diminutive of chemise.

First Millionaire.

Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, who lived from 1750 to 1831, was one of the first, if not the first, millionaire in this country. He began as a sailor, became a merchant, shipowner and banker, and at his death left $6,000,000 to found the Girard college, as well as other large benefactions. John Jacob Astor, who established the Astor fortunes by fur trading and land speculation, lived from 1762 to 1848, during which time he amassed about $30,000,000.

St. Agnes' Eve.

The feast of St. Agnes was formerly held as in a special degree a holiday for women. It was thought possible for a girl on the eve of St. Agnes to obtain by divination a knowledge of her future husband. She might take a row of pins and pluck them out, one after another, stick them in her sleeve, singing the while a paternoster, and in this way insure that her dreams would that night present the gentlemen in question.

Obstinate Chests-of-Drawers.

E. V. Lucas tells of an innkeeper who in his will set apart the interest on £200 for an annual supper to the newsboys of his town; and of another man who left the interest on £1,000 to pay for "a treat" to certain school children, "to be in the nature of a surprise." Mr. Lucas himself would like to leave the interest on £1,000 "to that maker of chests-of-drawers whose drawers presented least resistance to the user"!

Maize Grown in China.

Indian corn, or maize, is grown extensively throughout the entire section of China. It is generally planted after the wheat is harvested and in fields with beans, the beans ripening after the corn is harvested. The lack of scientific seed selection prevents the production of as large a yield as would otherwise be obtained.

Then and Now.

Said the facetious feller: "In the olden days when the automobile was designated as 'one lunger' I suppose the chap who owned one had a good deal of trouble with his lung, but now his chief complaint is either gasolitis or that tired feeling."

New Idea in Handling Coal.

New York inventors have patented machinery to cut coal in a mine, pulverize it and mix it with water and pump it to any desired destination, where it would be dried, the idea being to save costs of handling and transportation.

New Source of Wealth.

Processes have been perfected whereby mattings, binder twine and other coarse textiles are being made of the leaf fibre of the scrub palmetto and cabbage palm, which grow profusely in several of the southern states.

Unreasonable Man.

"Ask your husband," protested Mr. Meekton, "I think you ought to show me some respectful consideration." "I do," replied Mrs. Meek. "If you weren't my husband I wouldn't think of inviting you to my parties."—Town Topics.

Sensitive Squabs.

French scientists believe that carrier pigeons are influenced by magnetism, and that with the spread of wireless telegraphy much less dependence can be placed on them.

Maybe You Know Him.

Said Senator Squash of Squeegee: "The senator who never knows the motion before the house is the kind of a Pep who always has to ask 'What's doing?'"

New Source of Fat.

Scientists claim to have discovered that a fat resembling coconut oil can be obtained from plants that grow abundantly on waste lands.

Daily Thought.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all mistakes.—Ruskin.

Salt Superstitions.

Superstitions concerning salt are among the earliest known to mankind. There is much evidence in holy writ for the ceremonial uses of it, and the old Mosaic law commands that every sacrifice of a meat offering shall be seasoned with it. Homer calls it divine, and many of the old Teuton races looked on salt springs as holy and worshiped at them. The origin of this superstition seems to be that since salt cannot corrupt it should be regarded as a symbol of immortality.

Novel Dance.

The word "ball," as applied to a dancing party, came to be used in the first instance from an ancient "ball play" given in church by the dean and choir boys of Naples during the Feast of Fools at Easter. At subsequent dancing parties in Naples the dancers threw a ball at one another to the sound of their own singing. They whirled about in measured time, and the sport consisted in bouncing hands in time to catch the ball.

Pretty, Isn't It?

There is no altar on earth which vies in marble majesty with the altar of heaven—Tien T'tan—in the south of the Chinese city of Peking, which Emperor Lung-le of the Ming dynasty reared in A. D. 1420, with its triple balustrades, stairs and platforms of pure white marble carved miraculously, its great circle covering a wide area in the midst of a vast inclosure. There the emperor knelt once a year.

Palestine's Salt Mountain.

Palestine possesses a remarkable salt mountain situated at the south end of the Dead sea. The length of the ridge is six miles, with an average width of three-quarters of a mile, and the height is not far from 600 feet. There are places where the overlying earthy deposits are many feet in thickness, but the mass of the mountain is composed of solid rock salt, some of which is as clear as crystal.

Give Him a Goatskin.

The professor is the goat.

"If it were not for one trivial thing," mused Professor Cranium, the famous memory expert, as he stroked his chin in pat, "I could give young Stowpoll his diploma. His record as a student of my course is almost perfect."

"What is his little trouble?" asked Dr. Harken-Upp.

"He forgets to pay for his lessons."

Kindness Makes for Service.

It was once commented upon by Joseph F. Smith that wherever men are kindest to their animals, there do those animals give the best service to men. As example, the writer cited Holland and Denmark, where the utmost affection and care are bestowed upon the cows, which they give freely of their milk, and the dairying industry flourishes.

Hardener of Steel.

Molybdenite, chiefly found in Tasmania, is used for a variety of purposes, but its principal value is in the manufacture of steel, to which it gives a hardness and toughness that makes the steel suitable for use in propeller shafts, guns and boilers.

Reviving Picture Frames.

Often the gilding on picture frames that are otherwise good has become cracked or soiled. Buy a bottle of liquid gold and apply it to the frame. If large bits have chipped off, remove all before retouching, otherwise the renewed surface will be uneven.

Cooling Air in Mines.

To cool the air far under ground, and thereby permit the miners to work longer shifts, the owners of a European coal mine compress air at the surface of the ground and pipe it through the workings.

Telegraphing Pictures.

A French inventor's process for telegraphing pictures uses a system of hollows and reliefs, the passage of a stylus over which determines the intensity of the current transmitted.

No More Rudders.

A British patent has been granted for apparatus to steer vessels by pumping jets of water out of either side of the stern, thus doing away with rudders.

Use for Broken Glass.

There is a use even for broken glass. Some of it is ground into fine powderlike particles and used for various purposes. Some is melted and made into new glass objects.

Labor Saving.

A novel device which feeds tacks into position to be driven by a hammer is equipped with claws to draw carpet or anything that is to be fastened tight.

Possibly He Had

A strange bequest was that of Jabez Hollister, an Englishman, who left a set of albatross toothpicks to his sons "in order that they might never have occasion to sit in a dentist's chair."

Daily Thought.

Applause is the spell of noble minds: the end and aim of weak ones.—C. C. Colton.

How to Capture Beaver.

As compared with the otter or mink, the beaver is a very slow swimmer. His front legs hang by his side, and he uses only his webbed hind feet for purposes of swimming. It is easy to capture one in a canoe if you can find him in shallow water. He is a most determined fighter, but clumsy and easy to handle. If he could get hold of you with his teeth he would almost take a leg off, so you need to watch him sharply. The way to seize him is by the tail.

Airplanes Will Help Surveyors.

In the arid wastes of Australia, where travel is exceedingly difficult and painful, and in like regions in the deserts of Africa, airplanes will make it easy to survey many square miles in a month than could be seen by means of any land vehicles in a year. It will be possible to get a true bird's-eye view of every part of the earth's surface. No dangers involved in such work are likely to daunt men who have faced and survived the perils of aerial fighting.

Eat to Break Up Cold.

When a cold first starts physicians usually advise a light laxative diet, consisting chiefly of hot lemonade or orangeade, broths or gruels, with crisp toast, baked potatoes, mild, stewed fruits and vegetables. After this for a few days, until the cold seems to be broken. It is well to eat an ordinary diet, with plenty of fruits and vegetables. To aid the body in recovering eat meals which give more fuel value than usual.

Words That Are Most Used.

It is declared by a philologist that nine words do one-fourth of our verbal work. The nine most useful words are: And, be, have, it, of, the, to, will, you. The 24 more that, with these nine, do half our literary work, are: About, all, as, at, but, can, come, day, dear, for, get, go, hear, her, if, in, me, much, not, on, one, say, she, so, that, there, they, this, through, thus, we, with, write, your.

Were Artists In Brick-Making.

Babylon, at the height of her greatness, had nothing to learn from the most modern maker of bricks in the matter of the durability of her product; whilst the modern maker of bricks has still much to learn from Babylon in the matter of those wonderful colored glazes by which the Babylonish brickmaker added to the gorgeousness of the city of Sargon and Nebuchadnezzar.

Introduced Chrysanthemums.

It was in the autumn of 1808, that the first bunch of chrysanthemums was seen in Paris, brought by a Frenchman from far-off Japan. His first care was to present them to the Empress Josephine, who was delighted with the flowers and introduced their cultivation in French gardens.—Christian Science Monitor.

Not Like a Circus.

Herbie volunteered to take his aunts out walking. They went to the big museum, and one aunt asked, "I wonder if they charge admission," Herbie reassured them: "Oh, no, aunty, you don't have to pay here, this is a museum, all the animals are dead."

Packing a Trunk.

When packing an old trunk or box, list each article, package or roll on a sheet of paper and fasten to the top of the box or trunk, or use a memorandum book for all, designating each receptacle. Then when wanting an article to use refer to the list, thereby saving time and trouble.

Chinese Method of Beckoning.

The Chinese do not beckon as we do, with the palm of the hand turned up, the finger curled and the index finger successively bending and straightening. They beckon with the fingers curled downwards, sweeping the whole hand vigorously back and forth.

Cleaning an Umbrella.

To clean an umbrella place a tablespoonful of sugar in a basin, pour over it half a pint of boiling water and stir till dissolved. Then open the umbrella and, starting from the ferrule, sponge each gore down to the point. Leave the umbrella open till dry.

Great Expression.

All great expression, which, on a superficial survey, seems so easy as well as so simple, furnishes, after a while, to the faithful observer, its own standard by which to appreciate it.—Margaret Fuller.

Our Kind.

Said the facetious feller: "Some day a festive cuss is going to get cute and instead of putting in his will 'I hereby bequeath all my property, real and personal,' will get a posthumous giggle by saying 'real and imaginary.'"

First Tenement in New York.

The first tenement house in New York city was built in 1833. It was a four-story building and stood in what is now Corlears park.

Daily Thought.

"Progress is the law of life, or it is not man as you desire it."—Browning.

PENROSE URGES REFORM BILLS

Declares For Measures to Rescue Philadelphia From Contractor Losses.

OF STATE-WIDE [illegible]

Chairman Winston Appeals to Attorney General Palmer to Join Movement for Good Government in the Quaker City.

Philadelphia, March 25. Effective legislation that will provide Philadelphia with a safe form of government and rescue the city from [illegible] municipal contractor bosses is the most important question before the Legislature in the opinion of Senator Boies Penrose. The senior Senator upon his return from Washington yesterday gave out a statement in which he urges the passage of the Woodward bill revising Philadelphia's charter. He announced that he was prepared to go to Harrisburg, if necessary, to advocate enactment of the proposed measures.

"Reform legislation for Philadelphia is wider than merely a question affecting this city because the people of the entire state are interested in safeguarding the metropolis of the commonwealth from the discreditable condition into which it has fallen," said Senator Penrose. "Every one, except the municipal contractors and their office holders, admits that the situation in this city is characterized by many abuses of long standing and there is a universal demand for legislation to secure the same. It is well known I have for several years pledged myself to do all I can to obtain the passage of legislation looking to this end. I have been for even a longer period fully impressed with the fact that the so-called Ballitt act has largely failed in its purpose and has been the source of much political and municipal malfeasance and corruption.

Reform Along Practical Lines.

"The so-called charter-revision bill, is a complete substitution for the existing Ballitt law. It seems to be based on definite and practical lines. It has the indorsement of a committee consisting of citizens of the highest standing and has been drawn by some of the members of the committee who rank among the foremost of the bar.

"I have had nothing to do with its preparation, but it constitutes a tangible proposition to begin with and can be amended by its friends, and its friends only, if necessary, during its consideration in the legislature.

"I shall do all I can to obtain the passage of legislation embodying the principles herein advanced. I hope to confer with the friends of the measure and with members of the legislature and will then, of course, be more familiar with the legislation and the situation in Harrisburg. I consider effective reform legislation for Philadelphia to be the paramount question before the present legislature."

Under the proposed charter Philadelphia will be required to do its own work of street cleaning and repairing, ash and garbage collecting or give the work out on contract for such periods as it may determine only when at least three-fourths of the council with the approval of the Mayor so decide. The Philadelphia Charter Committee in a statement just made public shows how municipal contracts are used in city politics. In this connection it presents figures taken from the official records at the city hall disclosing that in the past twenty years State Senator Edwin H. Vare has taken from Philadelphia's treasury nearly fifteen million dollars in street cleaning and ash removal contracts. In its statement the committee says:

Evils of Contract Systetm.

"Nearly all the great cities perform this house-cleaning through their own employes. Philadelphia is behind the time in retaining the obsolete system of contracting for such service. It is also the only great city known to us that has been deprived by law of the right to do this work through its own officials. Further, it is not only compelled to give the work out by contract, but is also restricted from giving out the contract for a longer period than one year. By this time-limit the privilege of bidding on the contracts is effectually restricted to contractors on the ground in possession of large plants and equipment, since it would be manifestly exceedingly rash, and, indeed, out of the question for any contractor not already entrenched in the business, to accept a contract for only one year to do work that would require the building of a large plant or the assembling of a large equipment.

"The law that governs our city is itself to blame in large part for compelling our city to employ contractors and for shutting out competitors. Further, our Councilmen being men and not of the stuff of saints or martyrs, it need not surprise us if we find that they are willing to accept remunerative positions which said contractors, either as politicians or contractors, may throw in their way. A city that does not pay Councilmen must expect [illegible] a livelihood elsewhere to be diverted if the unpaid legislator is loyal to the man who gives him the job which supports his family. The contractor goes into politics to get and retain his profitable job, and the unpaid legislator accepts position from the contractor-politician to get an income."

That the movement to give Philadelphia a new government is neither partisan nor factional is indicated by a letter from John C. Winston, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Charter Committee, to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, urging him to use his influence with Democratic members of the legislature for support of the reform bills. Chairman Winston's letter reads:

Issue Outlined By Winston.

"I am writing to enclose you herewith a bill now before the Pennsylvania legislature for a revised Charter for Philadelphia.

"As you are well aware, there has been serious and persistent complaint for many years on the part of our citizens generally and by the public press regarding our city government, and it is generally conceded that Philadelphia is poorly governed. The responsibility for this condition is naturally placed upon the citizens of Philadelphia.

"I am sending you, herewith, by special delivery, a report of our Charter Committee, together with the bills which have been submitted to the Legislature and which have been introduced in the Senate by Senator Woodward. I trust that in the midst of your many cares and responsibilities you may find time to examine this report and these bills, and that you may be willing to use your influence with the members of the Legislature to vote for these bills.

"I need not assure you that those who are responsible for this proposed revision of our Charter are actuated by no partisan or political motives. Our Committee is made up of citizens regardless of party affiliation from all walks in life. More than one thousand citizens have manifested their interest by contributions to the cause, and we believe that our Committee is as representative a body of citizens as was ever formed in Philadelphia. Anything that you can do to assist us in getting these measures passed by the Legislature will be greatly appreciated."

In a letter mailed to each Senator and Representative at Harrisburg the Charter Committee appeals for support of legislation that will protect Philadelphia from "political contractors who have commercialized local politics." The letter reads:

Strong Appeal to Legislature.

"The citizens of Philadelphia have not been getting reasonable government and must have some improvement in their laws as a necessary basis for better government and must then fight for better officials in due course at future elections. They feel that they should get these better laws at this Legislature. This committee, therefore, has asked from the Legislature enactment of the Charter Revision bills now before the Senate—which only partially cover what is right and just to citizens here—but have been held to this relatively narrow scope on the general advice of Governor Sproul.

"This committee has no partisan interest in this issue, but it has been forced by the logic of the situation to ask for certain express measures. It then became necessary for it to give reasons for asking for these measures, and in giving these reasons it became further necessary to call attention to certain facts and records to prove that the reasons were good. This essential proof of the committee's position has brought out data about the influence of the political contractor group in this city, who have commercialized local politics, and this group, of course, resents and is opposed to the improvement in laws we ask and, therefore, is claiming that this committee's work and views are partisan and factional and is asking the members of the Legislature to stand aside in the [illegible]

"This committee respectfully asks the members of the Legislature to carefully read the statement this committee has put out and to consider these facts on their just merits and to decide their position on these facts. If these facts are true, Philadelphia needs the changes in the laws this committee asks. If any member of the Legislature has any doubts about these facts and will advise this committee, it will promptly make every statement it has made with pleasure. There is nothing 'partisan' or 'factional' in this [illegible] consideration of the facts submitted and [illegible] Philadelphia now goes [illegible] surrender more home rule to the Legislature and that it be given Philadelphia to clean its own house in its own way."

QUARTET OF LOAN LEADERS IN PENNSYLVANIA'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

These County Representatives Are Putting Real Vim Into the Local Drives.

By Photo-Crafters

Upper Left—ALLEN P. PERLEY, Williamsport.
Lower Left—ARTHUR PECK, Philadelphia.
Upper Right—JOHN S. FISHER, Harrisburg.
Lower Right—CHARLES F. HESS, Wilkes-Barre.

U. S. A GOOD FINANCIER

Other Nations' Cash Helps to Pay Liberty Loan Interest.

Uncle Sam has done some clever financing in this war. Almost one-half of the interest due to patriotic Americans subscribing to the Liberty Loans, including the Victory Loan, will be paid by interest which Uncle Sam, as a result of judicious credits, will collect from foreign governments.

With the Victory Loan included the United States will face annual interest payments of about $1,100,000,000. This money goes into the pockets of American investors. But something like $500,000,000 of it will be offset by the interest payments which the big European powers must make to Uncle Sam.

Great Britain is debtor to the United States in the sum of $4,175,631,000. She pays about $200,000,000 a year interest on her loans. France has loans totaling $2,496,627,000 and her interest payments to Uncle Sam are about $121,000,000 a year. Italy with loans of $1,310,000,000 pays us about $65,000,000 a year in interest. The smaller powers also swell the total.

All of these loans were negotiated, of course, on the best of security and they are doing a big share in lightening the taxation out of which the interest on Uncle Sam's own borrowings must be paid.

GERMANY OWES SOME BILL

Victory Liberty Loan a Trifle By Comparison.

"Germany debtor to the Allied Powers: To one defeat (delivered November 11, 1918).....$120,000,000,000.

"Please remit."

One hundred and twenty billions. That's the way the bill reads.

People who think victory comes high at six billions—the estimate of the Victory Liberty Loan—will do well to study the above bill. It is the just indemnity which the Peace Conference Committee on Reparations has decided Germany ought to pay.

And a large part of it is to be collected immediately. France alone insists upon an immediate payment of $5,000,000,000 on account. The other nations which suffered from Germany's method of war making will also present sight drafts for collection. Payment of the total sum is to be made in 25 to 35 years.

Paying off this staggering debt is a job that makes the flotation of a six billion loan seem trifling. The German people will not have the opportunity to pay it through the easy means of popular loans. This is a method of financing war debts reserved for the victors.

And the Allied indemnity is not based on a theory of loot. It is an honest claim for damages suffered.

W. B. WILSON SEES PROSPERITY ERA

Secretary of Labor Says There Will Be Long Period of Industrial Activity.

(No one is in better position than Secretary of Labor Wilson to speak of conditions affecting trade and industry in the United States. Here he tells concisely why the American people should feel gratified with things as they are now and with the outlook for the future. No better reason could be given for subscribing to the Victory Liberty Loan, because the money secured through this loan will be the big factor in placing this country on the after-the-war basis of prosperity which Secretary Wilson predicts.)

By WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

When the German military forces had broken through the western front, and here was nothing between them and Paris but thirty miles of space, it was the boys that we feared we could not mobilize, that we could not train, transport or equip, that stepped into the breach at Chateau Thierry, stemmed the tide of the German forces, turned them backward toward Berlin, restored the morale of the French and the English armies, and won the victory for our forces.

Surely if we can take a peace-time organization and transform it almost overnight into a great military machine, we can by the exercise of the same intelligence and the same energy take a military organization transform it into a peace-time machine.

Before the Federal Reserve Act came no provision had been made for financing our foreign trade; we had not developed any large foreign trade in proportion to our domestic trade, and one of the reasons was that we had not found a method of provkling the proper credits, except through the banking institutions of other countries. The Federal Reserve Act gave to our financial institutions, under certain restrictions, the opportunity of establishing branch banks in foreign countries, thereby laying the foundation for the extension of credits in the development of our foreign trade.

Big Shipping Program.

The necessities of the war compelled us to engage in a tremendous shipbuilding program. We have a very large tonnage now afloat and more ships under construction for merchant purposes than any other country in the world.

We have, therefore, already provided the three great elements necessary for the development of a foreign trade, and when we get our domestic industries into proper operation, and our business men begin to look abroad for seamarket for the surplus products, they will find the means of vitalizing these agencies that are already in existence.

So that our problem resolves itself, for the time being, into one of demobilization and the starting of our business on a post-war basis.

It has been stated by statistical experts that even during our periods of industrial activity we had in the neighborhood of a million workers unemployed.

We estimate the total amount of unemployment at the present time is 700,000. That, in itself, based upon our experiences of the past, is not an alarming amount of unemployment. The cause for alarm, if any there be, is the fact that the number is continually increasing, because the men who are engaged in industry find themselves in an uncertain situation. There is a disposition to hold off on the part of the employers in the hope of prices coming down. There is a possibility of prices coming down without there being an effect upon the wage rates. The manufacturer realizes that if he undertakes to cut prices and his neighbor does likewise, there is a possibility of the whole structure crumbling and the prices go ing down below even a normal profit

Wages at Top Notch.

During the period of the war our workers received more in actual, in real wages than they had ever received at any previous time. The cost of living had gone up, but the hourly wage rate of the workers had gone up almost in the same ratio. There were some instances where the hourly wage rate had gone up in excess of the increased cost of living; there were other instances where it did not go up quite as far as the cost of living, but the average was very close to the increase in the cost of living.

However, the workers had steadier employment then they had been in the habit of receiving; they worked over time with time and a half for the extra time they worked, and they work Sundays, in many instances. So the aggregate they received was greater than they had ever had before. Many of them have some of that in reserve now that can be utilized and will be utilized, against any general attempt to reduce the wage rates; and because of the disposition on the part of labor because of the fact that any period of depression that may confront us must of necessity be a short period and that the reaction like post-war activities, giving us a period of industrial prosperity, must come in a very brief period of time, it would be folly to engage in the conflict necessary for the reduction in the wage rates when so little return is to be had for it.

The wage workers and the farmers have reserves in hand that will be used in the maintenance of their families, and in addition to the equipment. That means that when we get into a real post-war period, in the aggregate a tremendous amount of additional purchase will be made.

We are short in our normal supply of labor somewhere between three million and five million workers; so if we would engage in our pre-war activities on a post-war basis immediately, there would be a shortage of the supply of labor.

It is not very generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the strikes that took place at Seattle, at Butte, at Paterson, at Lawrence and at a number of other places recently were not industrial, economic disputes, in their origin, no matter how much economics may have been involved in the dispute. A deliberate attempt was made to create a social and political revolution that would establish the Soviet form of government in the United States and put into effect the economic theories of the Bolsheviki of Russia. It failed because for two years the Department of Labor and other agencies of the government have been fighting that false philosophy, not by the utilization of force, but by appeal to the judgment, to the reason of our people.

Interests Are Mutual.

Employers and employes have a mutual interest; not an identical interest, mark you, but a mutual interest in securing the largest amount of production from a given amount of labor, having due regard to the health, safety, opportunities for rest, recreation and development of the workers; for if there is nothing produced, there will be nothing to divide; if there is a large amount produced, there will be a large amount to divide; and the interests of the employer and the employe only diverge when it comes to a division of that which has been mutually produced; and if they are wise in their generation, when that divergence takes place they will sit down around the council table and endeavor to work out the problem on as nearly a just basis as the circumstances surrounding the industry will permit.

I do not believe that any country owes any man a living; but I do believe that every country owes every man an opportunity to earn a living.

To place men at work on any job, where the results from it are not needed, is just so much waste of time and energy and man-power. But there is a tremendous amount of work, a tremendous amount of improvement that is needed; and so that the minds of our workers will not be fertile fields for the propagation of false philosophy it is our duty to see to it that these activities are now engaged in to the fullest extent.

We have visions of industrial activity in the near future. All of the wars that have been engaged in from the beginning of the development of the factory system until now have been followed by periods of industrial activity. Now, with the vast amount of destruction of life and of property that has taken place in this war, as I visualize the situation, once we get back into a regular post-war swing, there will be at least a decade of industrial activity, a period in which the false philosophies of Bolshevism will find no foothold, and where we can go on working out our social problems, our economic problems and our industrial problems after careful consideration of each of them, as they are presented, and thus move onward in an evolutionary way to that higher sphere that our country is destined to occupy.

100,000 BEDS FOR WOUNDED

Mere Comfort Bill is Million Dollars a Week.

Hospital facilities for the care of 105,476 sick and wounded soldiers are available in army hospitals, according to the February report of the Surgeon General of the Army.

This is one testimonial to the Yanks which the American people can properly insure through the Victory Liberty Loan. At the rate charged in the hospitals of the country, $1 a day is required to maintain each bed. In one week the total for maintenance of soldiers' beds would, on the same basis, reach three quarters of a million dollars.

Many of our sick and wounded boys require special treatment so that the expense is likely to be greater than the low daily rate quoted. Then, too, only a part of the sick and wounded have reached us.

The Victory Liberty Loan which the people of the United States are going to put over with a whoop will provide the very best care and treatment for every soldier, sailor and marine who needs attention. Your mind can be easy on that score when you subscribe to the Victory Loan.

LEND OR BE TAXED. WHICH?

"The war will not be over until the United States government has honorably met every commitment made in order to win the war."

This is the declaration of Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. In plain words, we can't cry quits until we pay off our debts.

There are two ways of securing their payment. One way is with money lent by the people to the government. The other way is with money taken from the people in the form of taxes by the government.

FOREIGN-BORN LEAD IN LOAN DRIVE

Section of a Group of Foreign-Language Representatives Who Met in Philadelphia to Boost the Victory Liberty Loan.

Foreign-born citizens of the Third Federal Reserve District won the distinction of being the first group of the new Victory Liberty Loan organization to start work when they launched their campaign in Philadelphia on Tuesday, March 4.

Representatives of nineteen different nationalities, comprising the sub-committee chairmen of the Foreign Language Division, attended and made suggestions for the conduct of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. In line with the plans of the general committee, this is to be handled on a more intensive scale than any of the four previous loans. In the absence of Judge Joseph Buffington, Chairman, Casimir A. Sienkiewicz, Executive Secretary, presided.

An outline of the new organization was given by A. E. Berry, associate director of the War Loan Organization for the Third Federal Reserve District.

"In the security to be offered in the Victory Liberty Loan," he said, "the chief difference from other loans is that instead of offering bonds that mature in fifteen years, the government will offer notes which it will agree to repay in one, two, three, four or five years."

To illustrate his point, Mr. Berry said the securities about to be offered are more like currency, which is payable on demand. He also emphasized that one never dreams of selling a dollar at less than its face value.

"Security men who know what they are talking about say there are hardly any securities on the market that give a better net return than government bonds," he said. "The notes, because of the new tax conditions under which they will be sold, will give a better net return than anything else."

He likened the members of the Foreign Language Division to trustees for the government in their mission of explaining the Victory Liberty Loan to foreign-born peoples.

E. McLain Watters, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Pennsylvania of the War Loan Organization, said that foreign-born people of the Third Federal Reserve District made enviable records in the four preceding Liberty Loan campaigns. He predicted that they will do even better in the Victory Liberty Loan.

"Loan subscribers are scattered in some states," said Mr. Watters, "but in Pennsylvania about every third person, whether man, woman or child, is a holder of Liberty Bonds."

Former Governor Edwin S. Stuart paid a tribute to the foreign-born when he said that the people who helped to build America were those who came as immigrants and became good American citizens.

"We are called upon now to pay for what victory is to do for all of us in the years to come," he said. "We are to pay our debt not only for ourselves, but also to make all the peoples of the earth free to live and worship God according to the dictates of their consciences."

In introducing the chairmen of the various racial sub-committees, Mr. Sienkiewich asked all the committeemen to begin at once an active campaign against swindlers who are circulating among small bond holders reports that the bonds are worthless.

"This condition is particularly bad in the mining regions," said Mr. Sienkiewicz, "and, of course, the men who are growing rich out of it find a fertile field for their work among the foreign-born, chiefly those who cannot speak English. They are buying at tremendous discounts not only bonds of the first four loans, but also War Savings and Thrift Stamps. We can do a great deal to block this if we will write and urge all our friends of foreign birth to write to their relatives and friends in other parts of the state; advising them that government bonds are as good as money in the bank and warning them against the swindlers."

Races represented in the Foreign Language Division are Albanian, Armenian, Chinese, Czecho-Slovak, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Lettish, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Serbian, Syrian, Ukrainian.

NO FACTIONS IN LOAN

George Wharton Pepper Strikes the Patriotic Keynote.

Politics and political differences have been forgotten in the Third Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan campaign.

The keynote for the combination of all political creeds in the disdain for the Victory Liberty Loan was struck by George Wharton Pepper at the first Loan Workers' conference in Philadelphia on March 12. Mr. Pepper announced that he would not allow his personal opinions to come into conflict with the best interests of the government in floating the loan.

One hundred and seventy-five publicity and speakers' chairmen of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware were present. The publicity campaign of the drive in April was explained at length.

Optimism and a confidence that the American people will be equal to the loan emergency is the spirit in which the workers were urged to go about their task.

Mr. Pepper illustrated and emphasized the sentiment which must prevail to make the loan a success.

"I am very tired of loans," he said, "and I bought more than I could afford or that I intended to buy in the last loan. But I am going to work with all my heart and soul for the Victory Liberty Loan. I am going to buy more bonds and pay for them somehow. And I am going to make every one around me feel uncomfortable until he has bought his share or more than his share. We're going to finish the job. My personal opinions will not enter into the matter.

"They talk about the job being finished, but I don't consider it finished until the shavings and broken bricks lying around have been removed. This job will not be finished until the last boy is home and the last bill paid. Come on, let us make a clean-up."

In full accord with the opinion of Secretary Glass, John H. Mason, Director of the War Loan organization, conceded that the Victory Loan cannot be put over on a sense business basis, but must depend for success upon the patriotic enthusiasm of the American people. This enthusiasm can and will be revived before the loan campaign opens, Mr. Mason predicted.

"The job before the publicity and education campaigners is to harrow the ground in preparation for the campaign," Mr. Mason said. "They all say it will be a hard job to float the loan. I say it is a hard job—a man's size job—but I couple this with the statement that we are going to put it over as we put over every other loan. We will finish the job in a good American way. Don't pay attention to the early pessimists because they won't be pessimists by the 21st of April."

Mr. Mason referred to the tremendous bonded debt assumed by the nation during the Civil War and declared that in proportion our present burden is very light. He estimated that if the country was asked to pay in proportion to its present wealth what was required of it in Civil War days, payments would average $5,000,000,000 per annum and the bonded debt of the country would be $40,000,000,000. With the Victory Loan successfully floated our present bonded debt will be only $24,000,000,000 from which is to be deducted $9,000,000,000 loaned to other nations, bringing the national indebtedness resulting from the war down to $15,000,000,000.

Mr. Mason scored critics who would have pursued a policy of holding down expenditure when by lavish use of money the war was ended much more speedily than any one believed possible. At least 100,000 lives and 300,000 other casualties had been saved by the quick ending of the war, according to the most conservative official estimates, he declared.

A number of novel features to attract public interest to the loan campaign were disclosed by Gilbert H. Gable, Director of Publicity. If the present plans are carried out, either President Wilson or General Pershing will, on the eve of the opening of the campaign, send a radiophone message from the Eiffel Tower to Washington. This will be a one hundred word appeal from the American armies to the American people urging success for the loan.

Secretary Glass, who will likely receive the message, will relay it immediately through a master phone to sixty cities in each of which 100 Liberty Loan leaders will be assembled to receive and to pass it on to their loan organization.

SMILE AND FINISH THE JOB!

MT. JEWETT

An important business change was made during the week when Mrs. Clara Irvin bought Miss M. M. Hibbard's Millinery establishment and assumed immediate charge. This sudden change in business makes it quite probable that in the near future Miss Hibbard will sever all connection with Mt. Jewett. She has conducted a millinery and notion store for many years and during that time has earned the respect and affection of every one and many expressions of regret are heard over her coming departure.

A. O. Downey has accepted the position of General Manager for the Cumberland Valley Fruit Product Co., of Martinsburg, W. Va., and will assume charge April 1st. Mrs. Downey and family will remain in Mt. Jewett for an indefinite period. This is an important position which comes to Mr. Downey unsolicited, is in the nature of a pleasing compliment to his ability and we are sure he will meet all the requirements.

Karl Hofman arrived home on Wednesday having received honorable discharge from the Navy until such time as War might break out again.—Herald.

BUSH HILL

Mrs. John Lyman of Port Allegany is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Smith.

Helen Johnson spent the week-end with her parents in Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reynolds were in Smethport shopping Saturday evening.

Miss Nellie Smith spent Sunday with the Misses Marie Hooley and Agnes Marsh.

Mrs. Anna McKiernan left Wednesday last for Crosby where she will make her future home with her son, Michael.

Misses Bernadine and Anna Gillen called on Marie and Myrtle Smith on Thursday evening.

Floyd Ostrander and Bill Frost of Port Allegany were seen on our road Sunday.

The "Pie Social" held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gillett was well attended and all reported a good time. The sum of $21.75 was cleared.

Nellie Smith and little brother, Robert spent Saturday with their sister, Mrs. John Lyman of Port Allegany.

Wonder what those little girls were so badly disappointed in their dance Friday evening?

Buell Strang of Wrights, Pa., attended the social at John Gillett's on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fay have returned to their home in Olean.

The Clothes Pin Social, held at the lower Open Brook school house Monday evening was well attended and all report a good time.

CORYVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rice of Larabee were guests last Friday of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs Volney Washburn.

Mrs. Mae Williams returned to her home in Jamestown, N. Y., after a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Cory.

Charles Freeman of Smethport was a recent business visitor in town.

Mrs. Mae Tash and Mrs. Fannie Ireland were business visitors in Portville Saturday.

Dr. Ruth Chadwick of Smethport, was in town Monday to attend Mrs. George Hibbard, who is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Webster were over Sunday guests of friends at Gaffey.

Mrs. Ira Lafned and daughter, Nellie, of New Jersey are guests of the former's mother, Mrs Fannie Ireland.

Mrs. Effie Hartson of Rochester and Eli Champlin of Buffalo are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Champlin. Mr. Champlin is quite poorly.

LARABEE

Supt. C. W. Lillibridge of Smethport was a business visitor in town, last Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Peake was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Lillian Huff, of Buffalo.

W. D. Howe of Olean was a business visitor in town Monday.

Mrs. C. F. Whittemore of Slack Hollow was a guest of her son, Harry at Crosby last week.

C. E. McDonald of Ceres was in town Monday buying livestock.

Mrs. Albert Rice was an Olean shopper Monday.

H. C. Bryan of Port Allegany was delivering groceries here Monday.

Eros Carpenter was a Coryville caller Sunday.

Preston Mulvey of Eldred acted as relief operator at the Penn. R. R. Station here one day last week.

W. T. Wainman of Stulltown was here Saturday.

The Farm Club met with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hubbard last Friday evening.

Mrs. J. T. Johnson and daughter, Miss Doris were Sunday guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hyde of Smethport.

Mrs. Beamon Hyde of East Smethport was a recent guest of Mrs. Eugene Haynes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rice and daughter, Miss Alberta, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. John Rice of Stulltown.

Mrs. Dennis Daley and Miss Bessie Stone spent Thursday and Friday in Port Allegany.

Several residents of Slack Hollow attended the funeral of Mrs. Lettie Artlip of Olean which was held in the M. E. Church at Eldred on Thursday.

EAST SMETHPORT

Miss Clare Oviatt of Olean spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs W. I. Oviatt.

Mrs. David Rhea of Scottdale has been called home by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Gorge King.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reeves are Port Allegany visitors.

Mrs. Lettie Arnett of Rew City was a visitor here last week.

Margaret Arthurs spent Sunday at Hazelhurst with relatives.

Mrs. Mabel Haynes of Larabee has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beamon Hyde for a few days.

Mrs. Bell Cory and sons, of Coryville visited relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. Bessie Burdick is spending a few days at Kane.

Mrs. Frank Vossler of Olean visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klesalthe one day last week.

Mrs. Allan Hyde does not improve as rapidly as her friends wish.

Edward Dickerson of Farmers Valley was an over Sunday guest of Virgil Dickerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cleveland of Pierce Brook were shopping here on Saturday.

The "Willing Workers" met at the home of Mrs. Etta Bush on Friday evening. An enjoyable evening was spent by all.

NORWICH

Mr. Lindsey was taken to Port Allegany to the hospital on Monday.

Mrs. Fred Green of Olean was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Greenan are away on their wedding trip after Mar. 27, they will be at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Armstrong.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Martelle on Saturday night, a baby girl.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Armstrong, at Betula, Saturday, a baby girl.

Mr. W. Wanke had the ligaments of both ankles strained Saturday night while fighting fire at the Standard Wood, by falling from the packing house.

Mary Case has returned home after a week's visit in Olean.

Mrs. Grace Crosby returned to Bradford Saturday after spending a week with Miss Krebs.

Lena Leaman of Philadelphia is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Mills and Mrs. McClellen of Austin are visiting Miss Nina Mills at the White Boarding house.

Mrs. Thomas White is visiting her son at Ludlow.

Mrs. Dougherty of New York was a visitor in town last week, returning home Saturday.

MYSTERY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which Pigments Used by Modern Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude But Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of Pliny's Day—Noah Prudently Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures. . . ."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,900 years before the coming of Christ and 896 years before "Omer smote his bloomin' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its several shades and hues. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Wood is the "staff of life, but [illegible]

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building but except in cases of paint or stain. Interiors, too, [illegible] walls and woodwork [illegible] to the lowliest cottage [illegible] all receive their coat of [illegible]. Steel, so often used in [illegible] reenforcing, is [illegible] to give solidity to the [illegible] stone. The [illegible] of the skyscraper [illegible] all [illegible] and efficient rust protection to the surface coat of brick. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept [illegible] constantly. It is [illegible] to [illegible] of a single manufactured article which does not need paint some where in the course of its construction. So [illegible] known into the very marrow of [illegible]

Ministry of Knitters.

With real regret a good many of our ladies will lay aside their knitting needles at the word that their industry has supplied the immediate needs of the soldiers and sailors. Their record of millions of sweaters, helmets and other protective gear is unexampled in the history of the world, and will be immortal in the grateful memories of the returning heroes. These knitters did not need to begin their lesson of thought for others when they took up knitting. But having kept it at the forefront of attention for so long, they will certainly be eager to find other means of thoughtful ministry.—Congregationalist and Advance.

Was Good to See Her.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who is *home on a furlough after four years* of service in France, where she has been for the last 18 months directress of canteens for the Red Cross, was just about to enter a New York shop the other day when she felt some one touching her arm. Turning, she was face to face with two husky doughboys that she had helped to nurse back to health in one of the convalescent homes in France. "Mrs. Vanderbilt," one exclaimed, while both extended rough, work-hardened hands, "it's sure good to see you again. We don't forget old friends like you."

Kaiser's Sublime Vanity.

Of the innumerable stories told of the ex-kaiser's vanity none surpasses one concerning a little incident that took place on board a British warship a few years ago. The recently deposed emperor was being entertained at dinner during a visit to the British fleet, and when smoking began took up a cigar and looked around for a cutter. One not being handy, an officer immediately offered him a penknife, which William used and returned with the solemn remark, "Keep it and guard it well; one day it will be historic."

Barmon Electric Brand

"Famed-for-Fit"

House Dresses

In Many Modles and Sizes to Fit All Women

Sizes from 36 to 56

Sold By

The Bisett Shop

Smethport, Penna.

YOU CANNOT

afford to insure yourself; otherwise you would not need insurance.

The same reasons that prompted you to carry insurance should, upon due inquiry, admonish you perhaps to take out more insurance, because of the increased cost of building materials, labor, and nearly every other item of expense entering into the cost of making repairs, or of re-building, after a fire. Ask

Burdick's Insurance Agency & Music Store

305 W. MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

STRAIN

DEFECTIVE eyes can and do give clear vision by STRAINING.

Glasses are needed not to increase the distinctness of vision, but to remove the strain which causes headache and other nerve troubles.

Sight Testing often reveals the true cause of headache and correctly adapted glasses permanently cure it.

We test eyesight and advise without charge.

Dr. J. M. Wiant, Optometrist.

CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Lock Haven, Pa.

Has the following terms for Teachers preparing for Provisional, Professional and Permanent Certificates:

Spring Term of 12 weeks beginning April 7.

Special Term of 7 weeks beginning May 5.

Summer Session of 6 weeks beginning June 30.

Write for circular describing courses.

CHAS. LOSE, Principrl.

H. W. Rubin & Son

Made to Your Measure Suits $20 and up

Mar. 28, FRIDAY — H. W. RUBIN & SON'S — Mar. 29 SATURDAY

Old Reliable Clothing Store

He is expert at taking measures and will be glad to meet you at

A Special Representative of CHICAGO KAHN BROS. TAILORING CO. is on his way with trunks full of suit patterns (No samples)

MR. MALONE,

We guarantee perfect fit and entire satisfaction,

KAHN BROS., Chicago
H. W. RUBIN & SON, Smethport

Everything new for Men & Boys to Wear

High Class Merchant Tailoring is our specialty.